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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

The Organ of the Provision and Meat Industries of the United States.

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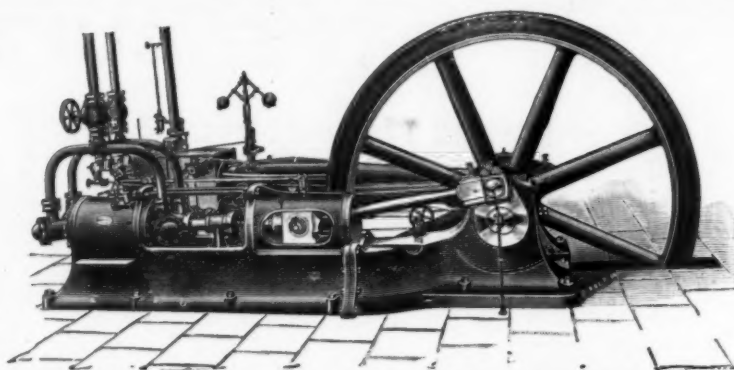
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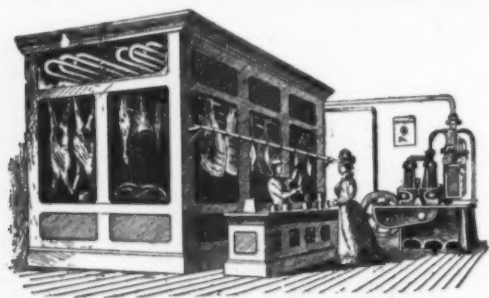
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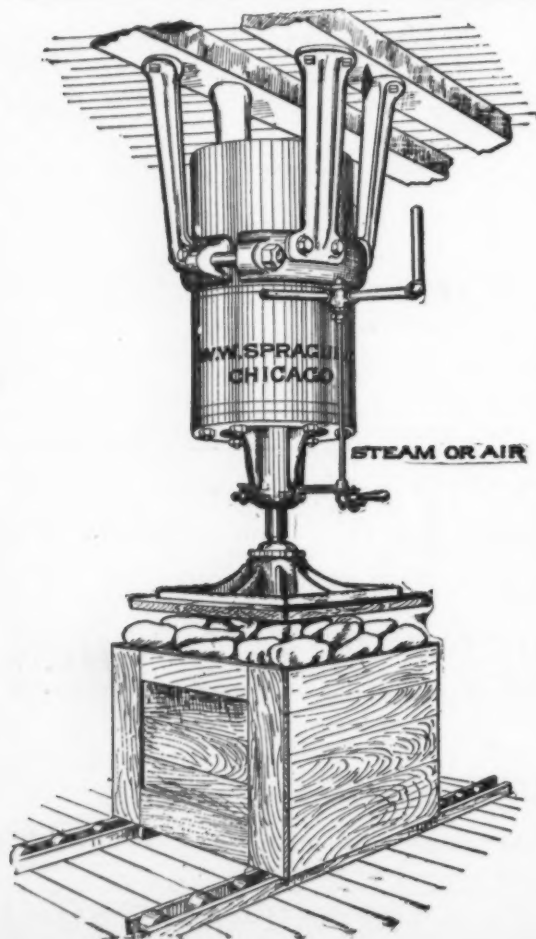
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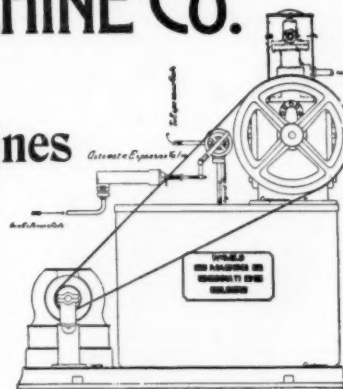
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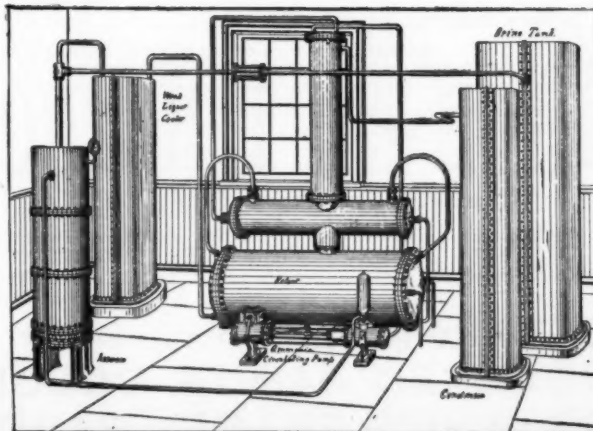
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## NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

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## ICE MAKING ON COTTON OIL MILL PREMISES.

Concerning the practicability of utilizing the slack season in cotton oil manufacture, so that not only a semblance of activity could be imparted to the otherwise almost deserted mill premises, but that a profitable business could be concomitantly maintained, much has been written. Many schemes have been advanced, but few have been deserving of consideration, investigation invariably proving their inadequacy. The manufacture of ice, however, would appear to hold forth more than ordinary attraction to the cottonseed crusher for two reasons. In the first place the operation of an ice-making plant may be carried on to advantage during the summer months, when seed crushing is for the time of necessity suspended. Secondly, the demand for ice at that particular time is at its height, while the force of employees which extracted oil and made cake during the preceding winter months could be permanently employed in the manufacture of ice, for which there is a steadily increasing demand, thus simultaneously benefiting employer and employee. Of the feasibility of ice making in the manner referred to there can be no question, for the reason that it is now being successfully carried on by a few of the leading manufacturers. Its more general adaptation would prove a strengthening factor to the ordinary commercial dealings of the average oil mill. The cost of a refrigerating machine and ice tank house would not call for the expenditure of a heavy financial outlay, while that of the refrigerating machine itself, with all its appurtenances, including freezing tank, with cans, hoist and distilling, condensing and filtering apparatus, is a comparatively insignificant item when the profits deriving from its successful operation are considered. The power needed to run a plant of this description is light, and we take pleasure in calling the attention of the cotton oil trade to the possibilities within their reach in this respect. The business of cotton oil manufacture has been none too remunerative during the past few seasons, and to those of our readers who deprecate with regard to ice making we will be pleased to furnish further information needed.

## OUR EXPORT TRADE IN FROZEN MEATS.

It is gratifying to meet that American meats abroad are slowly, but surely, overcoming the prejudice with which they were perforce constrained to contend since the incipency of the export business. It is scarcely to be expected that our products will ever sufficiently overcome the latent love for home productions inherent in the breast of the average native of Great Britain, as to place American meats on a parity with the former. Nevertheless, it is undeniable that a very large proportion of American meats is sold to-day in England as native material, thus conclusively establishing the merits of our goods as being equal to same, while superior to the best importations from other sources. To the public at large this fact is not patent, the retailer for obvious reasons withholding this important fact. In certain districts of London, Liverpool and other large cities, the residential quarters of upper ten-dom, frozen meats are carefully excluded. Several years ago this statement applied equally in regard to the middle classes. But the sale of American meats is not now confined to small shops in cheap neighborhoods as heretofore, and notwithstanding the adverse conditions which have attended their sale abroad, the position of the export business to-day is decidedly satisfactory, inasmuch as the better classes are gradually recognizing what to the disinterested spectator would appear palpable. The Secretary of Agriculture in his recent report says

with regard to frozen mutton or beef: "All efforts upon the part of shippers and sellers have failed to break down English prejudice against such meats." It is, therefore, not surprising that these meats do not seriously compete with the live shipments of cattle from the United States, but it is noteworthy that they do materially compete with cheese, bacon and pork. It is plain, therefore, that while we have made considerable headway in the expansion of the frozen meat export trade, appreciable extent it is at the expense of the three former food products, and that there is yet room for substantial improvement.

## AMERICAN EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS TO CANADA.

Canadian farmers and packers are fearful of the removal of the protective duties which sustain the agricultural resources of that country. We refer to the protective duties now in force covering hogs and hog products. Competition with similar products, raised and manufactured respectively, in the United States, is evidently dreaded as an insuperable obstacle to Canadian progress in these lines. It is asserted that unchecked competition of the cornfed pork of the Western States will obliterate what is now a flourishing industry, "the greatest resource of Canadian agriculture." The much vaunted free trade principles of which we have heard so much is conspicuous by its absence in this respect.

It is asserted by those whose interests are concerned that in Canadian hams and bacon, together with all the products of the pork packing industry generally, a large export business has been developed, primarily owing to their superior quality. This being so, we cannot understand why such strenuous efforts which are now being made for the perpetuation of a tariff on these products, should be deemed necessary. Clearly the danger which is feared is in the direction of probable imports of American products into Canadian territory, rather than in the export line. It is palpable that American pork can be imported into Canada and sold at a lower price than native stock, and yet be of a quality equal to the best Canadian stock. The consumer derives direct benefit from this, and the thoughtful legislator who considers the best interests of this country is ready to advocate the rescinding of a measure which debars the classes from the benefits of honest competition, even of an international character. In the case of manufactured products, other than of an edible nature, the exercise of the tariff law for the protection of home industries, carries with it a degree of justification which cannot be accorded an enactment which levies upon the essentials of life. If Mr. Laurier's government will have effected a change in the laws which now prevail with regard to the importation of hog products and edible materials generally, he will have accomplished a very laudable service to the Canadian people.

## MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

A little while ago there was serious complaint that live hogs were higher, relatively, than products, which fact accounted, it was supposed for the continued low prices of hogs in spite of admitted scarcity. Now hides are higher than leather and leather is higher than shoes. The packers are therefore cancelling their tanning contracts because the hides are worth more when untanned than when tanned into leather. These things, of course, adjust themselves in time, but they show that when times are depressed, men keep on making things on faith, instead of in response to demand. Packers packed long after a paying demand ceased, with the result that products fell below the price at which hogs would come forward. Shoe makers made shoes till they fell below the price of leather, and tanners made unsold leather till it fell below the price of hides.



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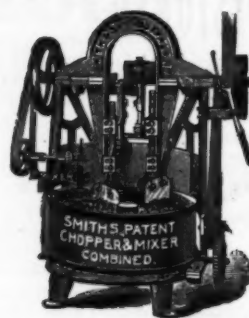
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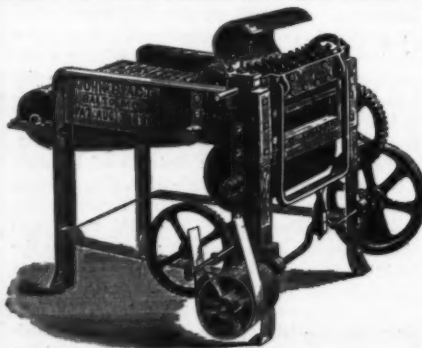
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# WANT AND FOR SALE ADS can be found on Page 50.

## PROVISIONS AND LARD. WEEKLY REVIEW.

A DULL FEATURELESS MARKET has been experienced the past week in all branches of the provision trade, both spot and future. The receipts of hogs have continued to run behind estimates, almost daily and for the week, and behind those of a year ago; yet prices of products have improved but little in the speculative line and have lost that improvement about as soon as gained on the persistent selling by the packers, with shorts the only buyers. But spot prices have actually declined, on the continued stagnation in the trade, which has resulted in a pressure to sell accumulations both East and West; but this has brought in very little demand as exporters are not in the market for anything on the list, in lots of any size, excepting the one article of mess pork, in which there was a good business done for one day for the West Indies. The home trade has only been buying from hand to mouth, apparently anticipating lower prices, or a dull, dragging market without any improvement, in the near future; yet, notwithstanding all these bearish influences, in the spot market, there has been enough demand for futures to prevent a corresponding decline with spot stuff, except on the speculative articles. This has been due to the fact that packers have been buyers whenever the market was weak, to cover their short sales for January, and they have apparently sold on the strong spots, when smaller shorts were scared into covering, by light receipts, to prevent the market advancing. This would seem to indicate that the packers will not look for much, if any, lower range of prices at present, if at all; although they claim that the light receipts of hogs are due to mild weather at the West, and throughout the country, which encourages holding the hogs back to put as much corn into them as possible before sending them to market. With cold weather they expect a big increase in receipts, and yet they do not seem to care to anticipate them by selling short, nor even to wait to cover their shorts until receipts are heavier. On the other hand, there is nothing to bull the market, so long as the present limited spot demand continues both for home and export, nor while the present lack of outside speculation exists. Yet there are those who would have confidence enough in the future values to buy these products, if the packers were not on the bear side of the market; for the punishment outsiders received last year at the hands of the packers, deters them from speculating on the opposite side of the market this year. In this connection it

will be remembered that there was a large outside interest a year ago in lard, to the extent of controlling at one time the bulk of the stock in Chicago, by strong parties. But the packers, tired out the original bulls, after prices had made a new record, and when they dropped the load, other strong parties with foreign connections took it up and are said to hold a good part of their big line still. As a reminiscence of the lard market of a year ago, and of the mystery as to who held this large block of lard in Chicago, during those weary months of depression and decline to the lowest level by far on record, we recently asked one of the leading Chicago packers, as to who the final outcome of that deal, proved the holders to be. His reply was that after the big block of lard had been dropped by the original big bull party in New York, it was taken up by foreign houses, chiefly German, who still hold about 100,000 tes. of long lard in that market. This is two-thirds of the estimated stock of 150,000 tes. for December 1 and makes the holding sufficiently concentrated to prevent any big break in that staple, unless these parties should attempt to liquidate. Whether it is for this that the packers are "gunning" is a query; but should they attempt to get out, prices would be very likely to go back to last year's lowest level, unless the packers should come in and take it, in the present temper speculation. In fact, it is a question if the old relative value between lard and other hog products is to be maintained hereafter. This question arose a year ago, when the depression in hog and beef fats reached its depth, and the stagnation in cotton oil caused almost equal depression in that market, as there was not sufficient outlet for them all. During the last three or four months beef fats and cotton oil were lifted out of the Slough of Despond, by increased export demand, chiefly from France, and both were thought to have been raised to permanently higher levels, at least for this crop year. But the stagnation of the past month or more in export demand for both, is fast bringing about the conditions of a year ago, in beef fats, although it has scarcely yet begun to affect cotton oil. Unless, therefore, France comes in pretty soon for both, lower prices seem inevitable, as production of each is again in excess of domestic demand. Should this occur we will be brought back to the same contest as last year, as to which of these staples shall undersell the other, in order to find an outlet. At present lard is the cheaper of these substitutes or competitive articles and from 4,000 to 5,000 tes. of tank lard are reported to have been taken in Chicago, since that market struck 3.85 for lard in bulk, to go to local soap makers. This had its effect on

the tallow market, which is now coming down to a parity with lard, which would seem to preclude the probability, if not the possibility, of lard advancing above the present level, whatever may be the course of the market for other hog products, unless the receipts of hogs should continue on the present decreased scale, of which packers seem to anticipate no danger, as they claim there has been no more hog cholera this year than usual, nor as much, while the two biggest corn crops ever raised in succession are considered the certain forerunner of an equally large hog crop, unless the Government overestimated the number of hogs in the country in its last report, which is not considered likely. Thus, it will be seen that the situation is decidedly mixed and that many outside influences are at work to affect these markets, important among which is the prospective lack of export demand, of importance, for two or three months to come, owing to the large hog crop of Europe and its early marketing, owing to the short feed crops in those countries this year. As to the spot demand of the past week, there is nothing more to be said than above, except of the detailed transactions, which are scarcely of enough interest to particularize.

On Saturday last future products were higher in the West on one of those temporary spasms of covering by the shorts, pork closing 15c. up for the day, ribs 5c. and lard 2½ to 5c. in Chicago. Spot lard in New York was nominal, at 5.15, cost and freight, 4.10 and city lard at 3¼@3½c., hogs were unchanged and meats entirely nominal, only 100 bbls. of pork being reported for the day. But 500 tes. of No. 1 city lard were reported done recently at 4¼c. to an outside party, at the same time that prime city was selling at 3¼.

On Monday receipts of hogs in Chicago fell 12,000 under the estimate and prices advanced 5 to 10c. in the West and products followed, with shorts covering, closing 17½c. up on pork for the day, 12½ on lard and 7½ on ribs. Spot lard in New York was quoted 10c. higher at 4.25, cost and freight, 4.20, and tank nominally 3.90@3.95, while 200 city sold at 3¼c. to refiners. Refined lard for the Continent was raised 5c. to 4.55, but bids from there were ½c. under the market. Hogs in New York were unchanged, 700 bbls of mess pork sold at 8.25@8.75, 25 boxes 12-lb ribbed bellies 4¾c. loose, 10,000 lb 14-lb do. 4¾c. loose, small sales of 10-lb bellies at 5¼c.

On Tuesday receipts of hogs at Chicago were 2,000 under the estimate and prices unchanged to 5 off at the West, while pork declined 10c., lard 2½c. and ribs 5c. in the absence of demand, with packers selling. Spot

(Continued on page 46.)

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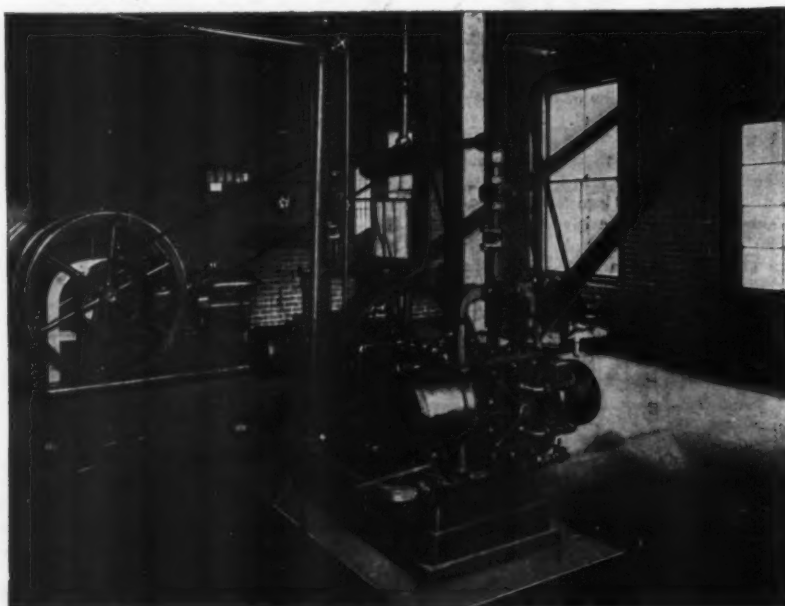
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## TALLOW AND STEARINE. WEEKLY REVIEW.

TALLOW has been in the same state of suspended animation this week as last, except that the melters have accepted a decline and let the local trade have the little they wanted at 3½c. rather than get their wholesupplies of country stock. But this demand has only taken 350 hhd. off the market, although 200 more are due on weekly contracts at that—the last price. This will leave about 300 still from the week's production, to add to previous stocks of over 3,000 hhd., as estimated by the trade, at the close of last week. Not an exporter has been seen near the market the whole week, and not a cable order has been received at any price, so far as can be learned, as the French markets continue as indifferent as those of the United Kingdom, both being supplied by Australian, as noted in our last. In country less has been done than usual, owing to home trade taking more than usual of city, but prices have scarcely changed and daily sales in New York have not averaged over 50,000 to 75,000 lbs., at 3¼@3½c. for both extremes, aside from edible, which has sold at 3¾ to 4c. for country, and 4½ to 4¾c. for city, in small lots. Production has apparently been increasing of late throughout the country, since the decline in Oleo Oil has checked production of that article; while stocks have been accumulating at other points as well as in New York, especially since prime Western lard dropped below the price of tallow at the West, and turned soapmakers onto that substitute, of which heavy purchases were noted in our two last issues by the Chicago soap men. Those purchases began at 3.85 for tank lard and have continued below that figure at least 25c., although reacting of late, since the receipts of hogs have continued to run smaller than expected so far this packing season. Yet lard is cheaper still than tallow, although the latter has sold under 4c. in that market, for choice packer's stock, after 5,000 tes. had been taken by an exporter since our last, though not on export account, but on speculation. This was in the absence of local demand, which has stood ready to take everything offered for three months past, as soon as made, until now showing an accumulation of this grade even while low grades have been accumulating for a month past, until they are offered at 3c. for No. 2, packers', and not salable. With this condition of things at this heart of the interior points, and on choice grades what must be the state of other markets and off grades? Evidently the market is fast getting into the old rut of last year, when home demand could not absorb supplies. The only relief to be looked for is thought to be coming from France, but when, and how much, are the questions on which the near, as well as remote, future of the market seems to depend. English markets seem rather to be running away from than coming up to ours, and no hope is likely from that source. Unless, therefore, lard shall advance above the price of tallow, there seems little prospect of the latter doing better until exports in volume and continuity set in again.

The occurrence of a holiday on Thursday practically closed the week for business.

STEARINES have been even worse than tallow, both in point of dullness and weakness, except for a temporary activity in oleo at the break to 4¾c. in New York, and under that in Chicago, under accumulations, which we have insisted have been making for some time past. Some half a million lbs. have been worked off on the local refiners in Chicago at 4¾c., since when it has been offered at that and bids scarcely obtainable for any amount at near that figure, as the state of the compound lard trade is about as bad as that for tallow, since price of the former has been held down that of lard by the price of Cotton Oil. The decline in Oleo Oil at Rotterdam to 38 florins has checked the production of stearine somewhat, although it is difficult to see what disposition of beef fats can be made that will pay any better or move it into consumption any faster.

Lard Stearines have neither moved in price nor demand, and it remains the most dead market on the list, with no demand present or prospective of any importance in sight, home or export. Western could scarcely be moved at 4½c. in New York, though nominally held a little higher, while city is held at 5c. and only sells occasionally in job lots at that, although round lots could be had at less. Grease stearines have been equally neglected and nominal East and West at old quotations asked and no bids reported for home or export trade.

OILS—Oleo oil has gone the way of all other beef fats, as export markets for that staple seem as dead, as for all others, both for hog and beef products of all kinds. The last reported sales at Rotterdam were at 38 florins, but that was so long ago that the market is now probably lower, as even the late light and delayed shipments have not been taken on arrival, and some stock has accumulated there. Prices in New York have been nominally lower also at our quotations below. Lard oils have been very slow, also at 40@42c., New York, for export, with a fair home trade.

On Saturday no change of business was reported East or West.

On Monday 100,000 lbs. of oleo stearine were sold in Chicago at 4¾c., while city lard stearine was offered at 5c. in New York and 4¾c. the best bid in small lots; oleo in New York was also offered at 5c. and 4¾c. bid.

On Tuesday 175,000 lbs. of oleo stearine were sold in New York at 4¾c. asked and 4½c. the best bid.

On Wednesday there were sellers of oleo, both East and West, at last quotations, and no sales or bids were reported above 4½c. in either market. Lard stearine wholly nominal, with 4½c. the best bid for Western, and 4¾c. the best for city in small lots even, and ½c. more asked. Grease stearines have been neglected and nominal through the week, in the absence of export demand.

OILS have been reported entirely nominal for oleo in Rotterdam throughout the week at 38 florins, but that means a lower market to sell, and only quotations for job lots. No. 1

oleo was quoted in New York 6½@7c., No. 2 5½c., No. 3 4½c. with very little doing at that.

On Saturday last no change or business was reported East or West, except 500 tes. of choice packers' tallow at 4c. in Chicago, with No. 2 do. weak at 3c. asked.

On Monday the New York market was easy at 3½c. nominal for city, while 17,500 tes. of edible in Chicago sold at 4c., and 1,000 choice packers in Chicago also at 3½c.

On Tuesday 325 hhd. of prime city sold in New York at 3½c. to the local trade, and 100,000 lbs. of country at 3¾@3½c., No. 2 in Chicago offered at 2½c., while the total purchase, or on speculation. This is independent of choice and edible in Chicago for the previous three days aggregated 5,000 tes., to an exporter, though not on orders for shipment, but supposed to be in anticipation of them, or on speculation. This is independent of the reported sales above at 3½c. for choice packers to soapmakers.

On Wednesday 200 hhd. more of city were sold in New York at 3½c., also to the home trade, and 200 hhd. turned in on weekly contract at the same price, and 1,000 tes. of choice packers in Chicago at 3½c., or another ½c. off. London was 6d. off again, for the week, and sales not given. Sales of country, 150,000 lbs. for two days at 3¼@3½c., and 100,000 lbs. of edible at 4c. in New York.

Grease has been dull and weak, with low grades of tallow, with increasing supplies and limited demand, in absence of export inquiry (For later reports, if any, see page 46.)

\* The Eastern Market Company, of York, Pa., has elected the following Board of Directors for the ensuing year: W. H. Emig, Horace Smyser, Isaac Kauffman, Charles Lichtenberger, John Miller, G. Allen Ebert, William C. Hivly, Christian Bender, George W. Frey, Jacob Bietzel, J. C. Bender.

Correspondence is solicited from makers of fertilizer machinery by T. C. Dietz, of Summit, Mass.

### LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, November 27.  
Bacon firm; demand fair; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., 29s.; short rib, 20 to 24 lbs., 28s. 6d.; long clear light, 35 to 38 lbs., 29s.; long clear heavy, 40 to 45 lbs., 27s. 6d.; short clear backs light, 18 lbs., 27s.; short clear middles heavy, 45 to 50 lbs., 24s. 6d.; Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 27s. 6d.; Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lbs., 29s.; Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 42s. 6d.; Tallow—Fine North American, 18s. 3d.; Beef—Extra India mess, 55s.; prime mess, 45s.; Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 50s.; medium Western, 42s. 6d.; Lard—Steady; prime Western, 20s. 6d.; refined in pails, 23s. 6d.; Refrigerator beef—Forequarter, 3¾d.; hindquarter, 5¼d.

### "PADDY" BYRNES DEAD.

"Paddy" Byrnes, the veteran cattle dealer, died at Rochester, N. Y., Monday, in 1861 Mr. Byrnes, with his brother, commenced buying cattle in Chicago, and in 1875 he started in the same capacity for Eastman & Monroe. His son, Timothy, is now Eastmans Co.'s buyer, and Daniel, another son, is the buyer for the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company.

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OFF LARD AND GREASE A SPECIALTY.

LARD, OILS, TALLOW, GREASE, Etc.

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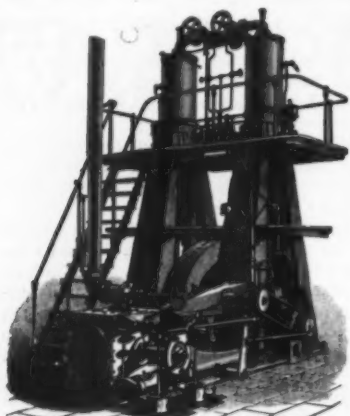
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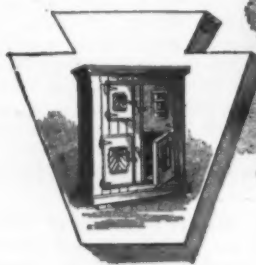
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**WANT AND FOR SALE ADS, can be found on PAGE 50.**



## HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

### CHICAGO.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The market is in good shape, notwithstanding the fact that quotations are lower. It is perfectly safe to say that the slight setback in prices is an advantage to packers as well as tanners. Prices were getting up entirely too fast and too high, in fact, so high that tanners could see the possibility of getting their money back much less a profit, so that many of them refused to buy, and have waited for lower prices, not caring to repeat the folly of last year. There are a few—a very few—that talk as though they expect to see hides go very low again, but this does not seem probable, as it is admitted by tanners, as well as claimed by the hide men, that there is no large stock of hides anywhere, so that with increasing business there can be no question but what all the hides will be wanted and that they will be taken at fair prices, but if the packers are wise they will be content to sell at such prices as tanners can pay, and by so doing keep hides moving instead of accumulating, as then they would be largely placed at the mercy of the tanners and they would not be likely to pay high figures for the purpose of getting the hide men out of a hole that they had dug for themselves. We quote:

**NATIVE STEERS**, 60 lb and up, 10c., though some packers claim to be asking 10½c., but we do not think it worth giving as a quotation. In fact, there are talks of 9½c., but we take the middle ground and quote 10c. It is claimed that the market on natives is well cleared up to November kill.

**No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS**, 60 lb and up, 8½c., though there is a difference of opinion in these as well as in natives, and while tanners say 8½c., some packers claim 8¼c., and sales may be made at any hour that may go either side of this quotation:

**No. 1 TEXAS STEERS**, 60 lb and up, we quote 8¼@9c., with sales since our last report of 14,000 at 9c. for heavy and 8½c. for light selection.

**No. 1 SIDE-BRANDED STEERS**, 60 lb and up, in fair demand at 7¼@8c., with the same difference in opinions as noted in native steers.

**BRANDED COWS**, 7¼@8c.

**No. 1 NATIVE COWS**, 55 lb and up, we quote 9@9½c., but the chances at this writing seems to favor 9c.

**BULLS**, 7¼c. for natives and 6½c. for branded.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—There is a slight reduction in prices of country stock corresponding with packer hides. The supply is limited and there is a good demand for all grades, though tanners have objected to paying the extreme prices, though it is conceded that there was, and is still, a good reason why hides should bring more money than they did earlier in the year. There seems to be a pretty general opinion that hides must command a fair price for some time to come, though there is a limit beyond which tanners cannot go without certain loss, and to go beyond that point is not the part of wisdom, to say the least. We quote:

**BUFFS**, 40 to 60 lb, 8½c., though the market is so unsettled that it is hard to say just

what the correct quotation is. It is always the case that when there is a fall in the market, be it ever so slight, tanners think it is likely to be much more, though in the present instance it is not probable that any tanner expects any material decline. The conditions are against it. Stock is not plentiful, and the expectation is that there will be a larger demand, so that prices cannot be expected to go to what may be termed a low point.

**EXTREME LIGHT HIDES**, 25 to 40 lb, are held at 9@9½c., with only moderate stocks to offer.

**NATIVE STEER HIDES**, 60 lb and up, are a fraction off, and we quote them: No. 1, free of brands and grubs, 9c., with the No. 2's 8c.

**HEAVY NATIVE COWS**, 60 lb and up, are easier, and we quote: No. 1's, free of brands and grubs, 8½@9c., with the No. 2's 8@8½c.

**SIDE-BRANDED COWS** unchanged at 7¼c. flat.

**NATIVE BULLS**, No. 1's, 7c.; No. 2's, 6c. Small stocks.

**CALFSKINS**, 7 to 15 lb, rule firm and are in good demand at 11c. for No. 1's and 9½c. for the No. 2's.

**CHOICE CITY SKINS** sold at 11½c. for No. 1's and 10c. for No. 2's, and at these prices an exporter is negotiating for several thousand.

**KIPS**, 15 to 25 lb, 9¼c. for No. 1's and 8½c. for 2's.

**DEACONS**, 40@45c.

**SLUNKS** are in better demand at 25@30c.

**HORSE HIDES** are steady at \$2.75@3, though it must be a choice lot to bring the outside figure.

**SHEEPSKINS** are steady with no large stocks on the market to offer.

### NEW YORK.

**GREEN SALTED CITY HIDES.**—Prices are lower, but in the absence of any large sales the market is strong. During the week there have been some rumors of much lower prices, but a fall of ½c. will about cover the difference on any grade of hides. One party tried to make capital out of a sale of native hides at 9c., and to do so stated that they were sold by one of the best slaughterers, whereas the fact was that a small lot, about 400 hides, were sold at that figure, but they were cut throat "outside" hides that had not sold at any time above 9½c., so that it was but ½c. drop. We think that we are fully justified in claiming that the hide market is strong, and do not look for any material decline from present prices. Packers and dealers fully understand the situation, and so do the tanners, and if the hide men will be content to let well enough alone at about present quotation, we believe that tanners will soon be free buyers. We quote:

**NATIVE STEERS**, 60 lb and up, 9½c., but no late regular sales to establish prices. As we have already stated, a few hundred outside native cut throats sold at 9c., but that does not give a quotation, neither does it indicate the strength of the market.

**BUTT-BRANDED STEERS**, 60 lb and up, we quote nominally 8@8½c.

**SIDE-BRANDED STEERS**, 60 lb and up, 7¼c.

**COWS** flat, nominally 8@8½c.

**BULLS**, nominally 7¼@7½c.

**COUNTRY COWS**, 8c.

**CALFSKINS** are in good demand, and fresh lots bring 12@13c. selected, with No. 2's 2c. less.

**HORSE HIDES** remain steady with fair export demand, though there is very little call for the home trade. We quote them \$2.75@3, though they must be O. K. to bring the outside figure.

### BOSTON.

**HIDES.**—The market here, as at other points, is a fraction off, but no one considers that it denotes weakness. The fact is that prices kited up too fast and leather prices either made but little advance or stood still, so that it meant ruin for tanners to follow up the market. We quote buff hides 9@9½c. There are but few to offer.

**NEW ENGLAND HIDES**, 8¼c. flat.

**CALFSKINS** are scarce and prices are firm, and all lots of good skins are readily taken.

**HIDES.**—The market is quiet. Dealers find that prices at country points have not got down as much as they have at the principal hide centers, so that there is but little chance to buy and make a profit. We quote:

**STEERS**, 8@8½c.

**COWS**, 8@8½c.

**CALFSKINS.**—Market steady at firm prices.

**SHEEPSKINS** steady at previous quotations.

### KANSAS CITY.

Hides have at last stumbled by the way-side—the packer hide man in tears, his vaunting ambition checked. Leather did not go up at his bidding—his advance of prices too previous and beyond the views of the conservative tanner. However, a goodly bit of money has been realized to the packer—and, perchance, it is well that the tanners have not been made disheartened by too high prices of hides and feel sore in memory and purse, as some were from the spurt of two years ago. Now, in spite of the purchase made by several of the large tanners in the States during past week—and the amount of hides sold large—still such purchases did not stop a decline all along the line. To be sure, the packer salesman scored 10½c. for native steers, but then his ambition was for 11c. He scored 9½c. for Texas steers, but then 10c. was the goal of his ambition. The quality of the present take off cuts some figure and he puts forward this to break the effects of his fall—but the fact remains all the same that a decline of full ½c. was scored during past week. Packers sold at 10½c. for native steers on Monday, 10¼c. was accepted on Wednesday, 10c. accepted on Friday, and sales could not be made at 10c. on Saturday. At present writing the tanners as a body are holding off—and a 9½c. sale may be made at any moment in Chicago. It cannot be accepted in Kansas City at present writing for the simple reason that with the exception of some early spreadies, not a pack is finished of native steers in any hide cellar in the city. And none can be shipped "in mercantile condition and cure" before three weeks. This is a strong position, but yet there is a slippery idea in the air. Last week a general scramble for October branded cows, and only 2,500 of this kind now remaining unsold in Kansas

(Continued on next page.)

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Saltpetre, Crude and Granulated.  
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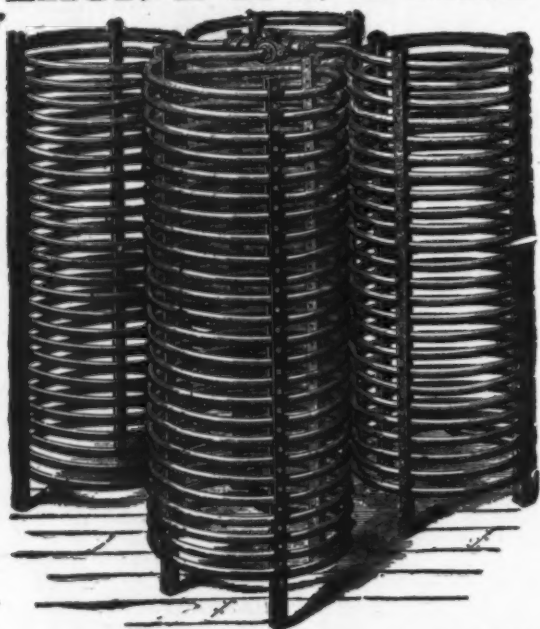
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**PACKERS' SUPPLIES.**

Lard Tubs—Ash.  
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H. & G. Fullers' Earth, Lump or Pow'd.  
Tub Fasteners, Wire or Tin.  
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MANUFACTURERS OF

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PIPE WELDING BY ELECTRICITY.

AMMONIA FITTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

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**SEE COUPON PAGE 29.****James D. Cardell & Co.****PIPE BENDING WORKS,**

Manufacturers of

Coils of Wrought Iron Pipe,

For Ice and Refrigerating Machines,

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COILS OF ANY DESIRED WELDED LENGTH.

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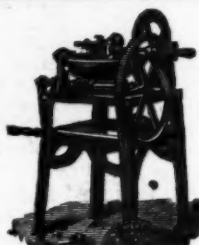
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ARE DESIROUS OF CORRESPONDING WITH  
CRUSHERS OF SEED TO REPRESENT  
THEM FOR**CAKE AND MEAL.****Hopkins, Dwight & Co.,**COTTON, COTTONSEED OIL  
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NEW YORK.GUSTAVUS C. HOPKINS.  
CHARLES DEXTER MILLER.LUCIUS HOPKINS SMITH.  
SAMUEL HOPKINS.

## TIPS ON THE MARKETS.

Robert H. Kelly & Co. say of wheat: We have had an exciting market without it being a big one. Cudahy's operations were the feature, and with this exception there was no conspicuous trading. Business had been chiefly local, outsiders showing little interest. The early bull motive was the "Corn Trade News'" estimate as to European requirements from America, 17,000,000 bushels to July. The bull help before the close came from Bradstreet's report, showing an increase of 4,500,000 bushels. Cables were not strong. Liverpool refusing to follow the improvement in our market the last few days, but traders seemed to arrive at a conclusion that the domestic situation itself is strong enough to warrant higher prices. Last week's break was what the market needed. Perhaps it was not warranted by existing conditions, yet it proved beneficial to the wheat holder. The decline encouraged the bears, and many short lines were undoubtedly placed. All this wheat sold has to be bought back, and will create a demand from a source unusual in a bull market. The break also put the market for spot wheat where a good export business was possible. Foreigners have been asking for our wheat every day, and at times their bids would meet our figures, but until late we have been over them, and this had hindered the export business. Now the market is on an export basis, and we look for much better things.

**PROVISIONS**—The packers were the sellers to-day; the shorts the buyers. English houses were credited with sales through brokers. There was selling of lard by several professionals, and it was taken by small shorts. Prices early were steady, but yielded under the liberal selling. With an increase of outside business we look for higher prices; it is our opinion that pork, lard and ribs can be bought cheaper to-day than will be possible at any time during the next few months. The present prices offer splendid opportunities for money making. The markets have been pounded so hard and frequent that outsiders are timid about coming in, but the fact remains that prices are on a rock bottom basis.

Regarding provisions, Mr. N. Weil, of W. E. Webbe & Co., says: "Demand for cured d. s. meats still continues good, packers asking January price for 60 on ribs. Very few cured extras or bellies to be had, while demand taking as fast as cured. There has been good demand for heavy cured hams, 18¢@20¢ average, and skinned, and prices advanced ½¢. Green meats for prompt still hard to buy and none offered for future. Market may ease off some, but on any break consider product a purchase, while it may be a sale on bulges."

Everingham, Lynch & Co. report: Provisions opened strong, had good advance early, but packers sold heavily and filled up the demand and market broke badly and closed dull and neglected. Packers report poor cash trade, probably owing to Thanksgiving. We feel very bullish, and believe purchases made this week will practically be at low point of winter. Estimated, 30,000.

E. S. Murray & Co. say: Provisions—Receipts at the yard are only moderate, but prices on hogs on hoof are 5c. lower. Price of provisions in the pit were steady. The feature in Tuesday's market was the wider belief in the natural strength of the position of wheat in the United States and an evident desire on the part of traders to cut away from foreign influence and ignore foreign markets. Bradstreet's report shows that private stocks of wheat are being drawn upon, which is something unheard of at this time of the year. The estimates on receipts and shipments indicate that the visible supply in the United States will rapidly decrease during the early part of the coming year. This will certainly give the bulls all the news they wish to advance prices on without looking to foreign countries for any help to bolster up their cause.

## CHICAGO NOTES.

A representative of "The National Provisioner" during his call among the packing houses visited Swift & Co.'s sausage department, and was astounded at the extensive improvements and additions that have recently been made for the manufacture of summer sausage. During the past few months Swift & Co. have doubled their capacity for manufacturing high-grade fancy sausage, by the addition of a number of the latest improved steam rockers, mixers, hand stuffers and other machinery. They have also constructed a new room for manufacture, and immense drying rooms, arranged to secure proper ventilation. Their varieties of fancy sausage include Cervelat, Salami, Holsteiner, Farmer, D'Arles, Swedish Medwurst or Göteborg, etc., and their trade extends all over the United States and Europe. This firm has for several years been large manufacturers of summer sausage, and with their increased output of this year they will undoubtedly be among the largest manufacturers of summer sausage in this country. The writer was impressed with the extreme care exercised in every detail of the manufacture of their summer sausage, and the cleanliness of the department in general. This company has attained an excellent reputation, aside from the superiority of their products, by the neatness and cleanliness in every part of their entire plant, and it is shown in the product which they offer the trade. They realize that there is no part of a packing house requiring more attention in this direction than the sausage rooms, and they are the model of cleanliness, and as neat as the kitchen of the most careful housewife.

## WHEAT AND PORK.

Everything in the situation justifies much higher prices for wheat and pork and we advise buying on any breaks for good long pull.

Write for information, Market Letter and Reference Book, free.

**EVERINGHAM, LYNCH & CO.,**  
No. 140 BOARD OF TRADE, CHICAGO.

**W. THOS. NASH,**  
**BROKER.**  
**Provisions, Lard, Grease, Etc.**  
240 LA SALLE ST.,  
**CHICAGO.**

### HIDE AND SKIN REPORT.

(Continued from previous page.)

City. This is a new thing for October cows, as in former years they have always been slow of sale—tanners preferring November with the grubbing privilege—they were often carried unsold into the new year. Texas steers, October slaughter, also closely sold—not more than 7,000 remaining in all the packers' hands. This no stock, and yet the tanners fight shy, and more than one large one is of the opinion that they will yet sell freely at 8c. Later take off may, but it is very doubtful if any November Texas will sell below 8½c.

The run of cattle for past week very large, but this can readily be accounted for by the eagerness of the Western and Northern range men in cleaning up their cattle before snow flies. It is not expected such receipts will continue—and at any day the snow flakes may put an end to such shipments. It is not any way reasonable to suppose we are to have much lower prices on hides—but it must be remembered that business has not yet put on its true McKinley gait. A great many firms will await the coming in of the new year before they increase their stocks, a good many enterprises will bud, and others, now half alive, will blossom after stock taking time is over. There is nothing in the business situation to warrant low hide prices, and once business begins to hum the present stock of hides, very limited for this season of the year, will quickly disappear from packers' cellars. It is pretty well to bet on, that since the election not a tanner has purchased on speculation and hides, and it is a well known fact that quite a large number of the large tanners are living from hand to mouth—so that when they purchase they want "prompt shipment." This is a very healthy sign.

## SUMMARY.

In reviewing the hide market for a week past we find that sales have not been large  
(Continued on page 31.)

**WM. E. WEBBE & CO.**  
**PROVISION BROKERS**  
807 ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING,  
**CHICAGO.**

**N. J. WEIL, Manager Cash Provision Department.**



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Guaranteed to heat the feed water to the **Boiling Point** (210° or 212°) with the exhaust steam without causing any back pressure. Also to **Extract the Oil** from the exhaust so that the exhaust steam, after being passed through the heater, can be used for heating purposes and the water of condensation from the heating system be returned to the boilers **free from Oil**.

**WE GUARANTEE THIS HEATER WILL NOT GET FOUL WITH SEDIMENT.**

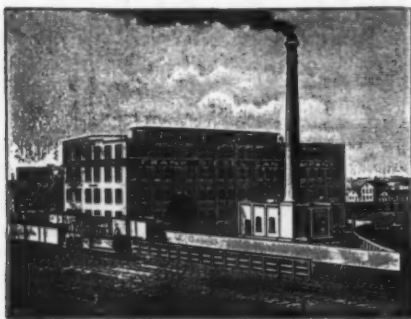
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 PLAIN AND DECORATED.  
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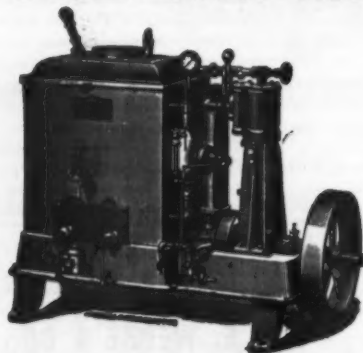


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 Entire Outfits  
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Kerosene Oil Fuel.

1, 2, 4, 6 and 8 Horse Power.

STEAM IN FROM 8 TO 12  
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The **Acme Lard Pail**

THE BEST IN USE. THEY WILL NOT LEAK.

Used by all the Leading Packers and Butchers.

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**Overhead Trackage System**  
**Refrigerators, Etc.**

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**PURE KETTLE-RENDERED LEAF LARD**

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New Double or Jacket Steam Kettle

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BARREL PAINTS AND BORAX.  
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IF you have anything to

**BUY OR SELL**

USE OUR  
 Little Transient Ads.



## KANSAS CITY LETTER.

Records of live stock market show lower prices on cattle, hogs and sheep for the past week.

Receipts of cattle Kansas City past week	55,500
" " corresponding week in 1895	30,942
" " " " 1894	31,359
" " " " 1893	45,158
" " " " 1892	35,898

Receipts in Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Kansas City for past week	165,800
Same cities corresponding week 1895	111,660
" " " " 1894	156,500
" " " " 1893	185,200
" " " " 1892	143,000
" " " " 1891	99,000
" " " " 1890	104,900

Packers' slaughter in Kansas City:  
Kansas City packers' slaughter for past week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour Packing Co.	9,016	17,831	5,243
Swift & Co.	9,568	14,427	5,180
Schwarzschild & S. Co.	4,392	2,708	1,565
Jacob Dold Packing Co.	197	7,208	188
Geo. Fowler, Son & Co.	442	6,254	—
Total	23,513	48,215	12,146
Slaughter corresponding week in 1895	16,903	30,608	5,809
Slaughter corresponding week in 1894	21,159	66,749	7,294

The heavy receipts of cattle in the four large markets a surprise to all concerned. But as far as Kansas City was concerned, her traders cleaned up the market of every grade—and on Saturday evening men who desired to purchase 4,000 head of feeders for the corn cribs of Missouri and Kansas went home badly disappointed. The bulk of the receipts, however, were thin cattle and never so few of strictly prime dry lot cattle, therefore the export trade never so small in many a year, only 14 cars going to seaboard, against 79 cars going corresponding week in 1895. The beef cattle were mostly from Western ranges, showing a decline of 15@20c. below last week. The highest price paid during week for some 1,350 lb being \$4.55, but general run of beef grades offered not higher than \$4.40. Some good Western steers, 1,329 lb average, sold at \$4.15. Native cows and heifers were scarce and did not suffer like the heavy grade of steers. The range of Western cows \$2.50@3.25. Now that the quarantine restrictions have died a natural death the Texas and Indian cattle all ran in with the natives and Western. Range fat cattle sold fairly well, steers as high as \$3.90, cows \$2.70. Now that quarantine is over, that period, between Feb. 15 to the close, Nov. 15, shows a heavy loss when contrasted with former years.

Total amount cattle received 1896	302,568
" " calves " 1896	35,324

Total	337,892
Corresponding season in 1895	384,695
" " " 1894	391,422
" " " 1893	439,070

The Chicago quarantine department showed even a worse balance sheet.

Kansas City received 11,675 cars, say	337,892 head
Chicago " " 10,472 " "	252,820 "

Not so bad a showing, only a difference of 85,972 head  
Chicago sent to the Feeding Pens. 278 cars  
Omaha " " 238 "

Showing what they call a good week 328 cars  
Kansas City sent to Corncribs this week 919 cars

This is the largest number of feeders ever sent to country in one week during the life of these United States, in all, say, 45,000 head, and Kansas City fully 28,500 of that number. And in spite of that large number, Kansas City's demands were for 4,000 head more, orders from the country that could not be filled. And never a break in the market—native cattle quickly picked up, even \$4.25 being paid—and few going under \$3.60. In one day Kansas City sent out 254 cars.

Cattle shipments were made by the following firms during past week: Eastmans only 253 head, owing to scarcity of fed cattle on market; Nelson Morris 209 head, Meyer, 508, Michael 347 head, P. D. Armour 285 head,

(Continued on page 37.)

Established 1867.

L.A. SALOMON &amp; BRO.,

216 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

IMPORTERS

OF THE

Well-known Brands.

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XL &amp; L.A.S.

Superfine Bolted

Fullers Earth

for Bleaching and Refining

Lard, Cottonseed and other Animal and Vegetable Oils, Tallow, Greases, etc.

GUM DEXTRINE

(For Labeling on Wood and Tin).

Best German Potato Flour.

Powdered French and Italian Talc.

Superfine Pure Silex (Flint).

Mineral White (called Silex).

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Lasalite Preservative Paint,  
Acid and Waterproof.

For Painting of Storage Tanks, Iron Pipes, etc.

Correspondence Solicited.

## COTTONSEED OIL.

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

A LOWER, NOMINAL MARKET is practically all there has been since the activity noted in our last issue, both in crude and refined, which appears to have supplied the present demand for both, as there has really been no inquiry of any importance for either East or West this week. In speaking of last week's transactions in our last article we said: "Yet the speculative activity, though spasmodic, reached total sales in New York on one day of 8,000 barrels of prime summer yellow, sold by Whitman Bros. for the Southern Cotton Oil Co. to Williams, Flash & Co., to the extent of 5,000 barrels, in two lots, 3,000 of which they resold on the same day at 1/2c. advance. This was the chief feature of the New York market for the week, and caused considerable comment in the trade, as the resale was made to the American Company at 1/2c. more money than they could have bought it themselves direct from the Southern company. The talk was that this transaction was for the purpose of establishing a higher market, and some believed that the whole 5,000 barrels were bought by the same purchaser, simply paying the brokers their commission."

Unfortunately the above was open to two constructions, one of which, put upon it by the trade, does an injustice to parties named, which was never intended by the writer, who was simply endeavoring to explain the circumstances of the transaction, so that readers might form their own opinions as to whether it was a 26 or 26 1/2 cent market, of which the writer himself was in doubt, and preferred not to indicate. Since then it has been learned from all the parties concerned that there was no occasion for the "talk" in the trade given above, which we regret having given publicity.

As noted above, there has been scarcely enough doing since the above transactions to make a market. But it has not been for want of sellers, although for a few days thereafter holders were pretty firm in their ideas, awaiting continued demand. When it failed to appear, however, plenty of sellers were found who did not get in on the big sales of last week, which could not have been duplicated since, though they have offered prime summer yellow in New York from 26 down to 25 cents without selling more than a few lots of 100 to 300 bbls. each, and only a few tanks of crude at 18 1/2 down to 17 cents at Alabama, Georgia and Atlantic coast mills, with sellers, and only an occasional bid or buyer at the inside price at this writing, while crude in bbls. at New York was offered at 22 cents, against 23 a week before, with little or nothing doing. The same concession of 1 cent in other grades was also quoted, with only the smallest kind of a jobbing trade reported. The Mississippi Valley Mills have been pretty well sold up on the business of last week, and there has not been much offered by them, with a steady though nom-

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Cold Storage Architects and Engineers.

**PACKING HOUSE PLANTS.** We make plans for modern Packing House Plants, with machinery of the latest design for Killing, Rendering, Refining and Making Oleo, Neutral, Glue, Fertilizer, etc. Our plants embody all the most advanced ideas.

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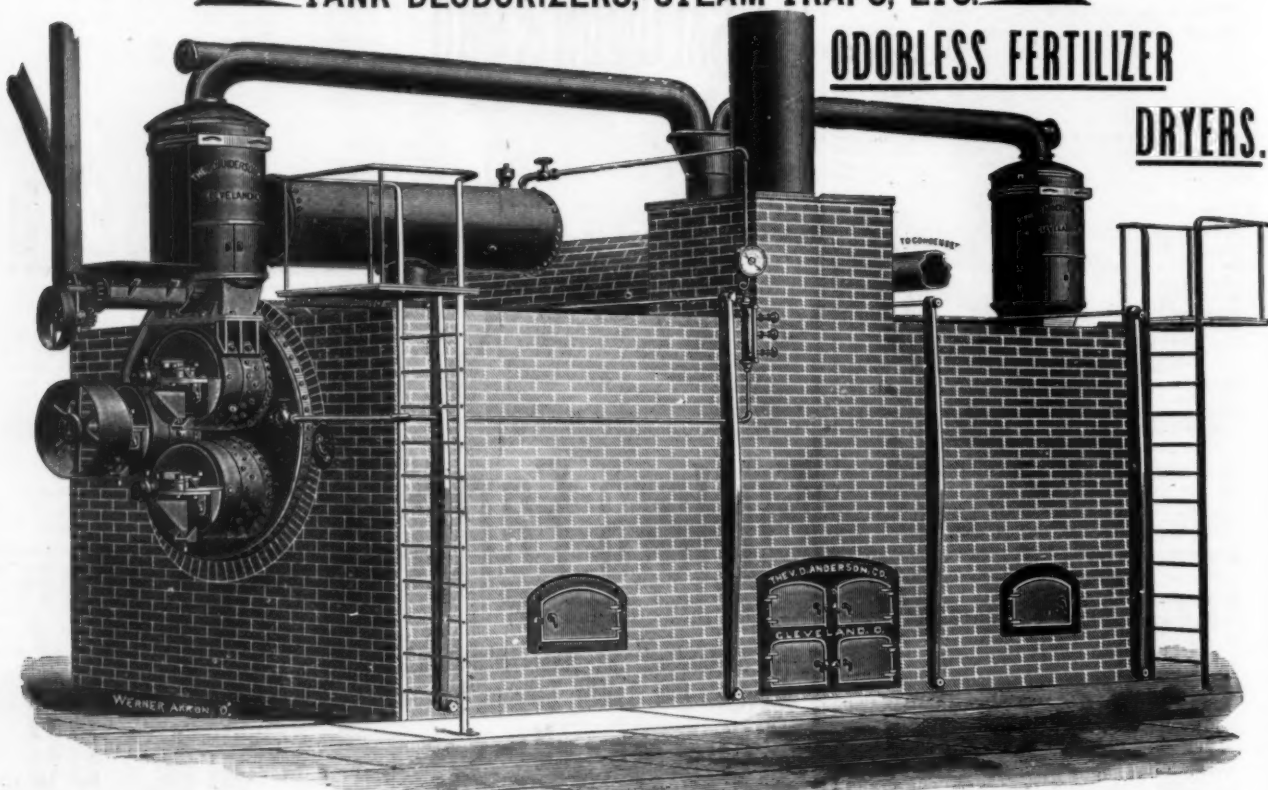
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ANDERSON IMPROVED THREE CYLINDER DRYER. LARGEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL DRYER MADE.

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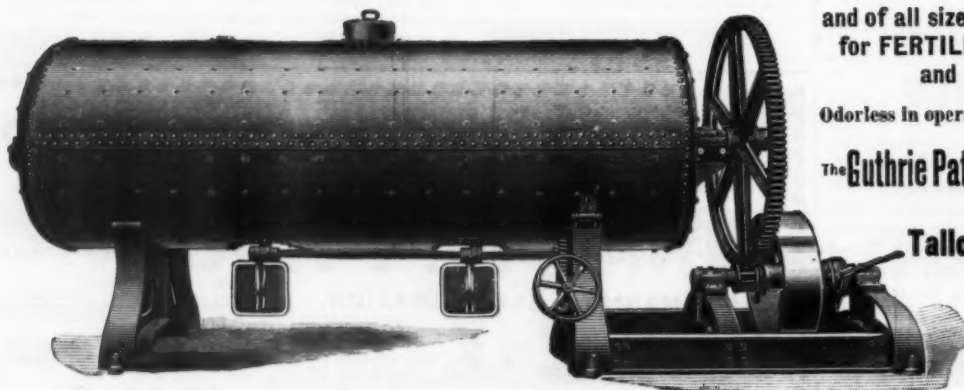
MANUFACTURERS AND DESIGNERS OF SPECIAL MACHINERY FOR  
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Manufacturers of all kinds of

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SMITH'S FERTILIZER DRYER.

and of all sizes from 5 to 3 feet Diameter  
for FERTILIZERS, CHEMICAL WORKS,  
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Odorless in operation. Give universal satisfaction.

The Guthrie Patent Deodorizing Condenser

Tallow Rendering Tanks,  
Lard Coolers, etc.

Used in the leading Packing-Houses  
and Abattoirs and by the prin-  
cipal Butchers throughout  
the country.

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inal market; while Texas has scarcely been mentioned, as has been the case for some time past. But whether this is due to Texas mills being sold ahead to the West on old contracts never reported in New York, or to their holding for higher prices and accumulating stocks is not to be definitely learned from parties East. That the late activity relieved whatever accumulations there might have been in the Mississippi Valley is reasonably certain. Yet the lower offerings from the Atlantic coast this week would indicate some surplus there, though not general or heavy as yet. But production is keeping up to the late volume, so far as can be learned, in all sections, and it cannot be long before there will be accumulations again, unless demand soon revives. In last week's review we noted that the expected foreign demand had not materialized, but instead an unexpected home demand had taken its place. There has not been a sign of export reigning, present or prospective, this week, notwithstanding lower ocean freights, which have been the standing excuse for this continued and protracted export indifference, which is beginning to be a little monotonous, if not ominous, as the same conditions exist as to tallow and other soap stocks, for which the almost unlimited demand of early autumn seems to have given place to excess of supplies in the present and near future. Of course it is upon a renewal of this demand, both for cotton oil and tallow, that the future of prices in both staples is likely to turn, as home consumption is no longer able to absorb the production of the latter, and is not likely to of the former much longer. It would be a surprise should France prove to have all of both she wants till after the holidays. Yet exporters claim they have neither cable bids nor inquiries for cable refusals on either. That our markets can be sustained on either of these articles without export demand until after the New Year does not now appear probable. The situation at the moment, therefore, is by no means as hopeful as it has been of late to producers and holders, so long as the late volume of production is kept up. The compound lard trade does not offer much prospect of relief from that source, as the late decline in lard has weakened the already unsatisfactory position of that market, and there does not seem to be any expectation of much recovery in the price of lard in the near future, although the receipts of hogs still continue very disappointing, and must increase before long, or there may be a stampede of shorts in hog products.

In our last week's report, which was crowded out, sales of liberal amounts of cottonseed meal were reported at \$14 at Little Rock, and at \$16.10 at Houston, for export, several thousand tons having been sold at those figures by a leading company. But little or nothing was reported here, nor has there been much since, though linseed oil meal has been offered freely in New York at \$18.50 to exporters and not taken. In cake almost nothing has been reported North on this crop, and little information can be gathered from the South on this staple. Quoted, \$19@20 in bags at New York, as well as cottonseed meal, but trade in latter also is only jobbing so far as reported.

The occurrence of a holiday on Thursday practically ended the business week on Wednesday in a market so devoid of interest or activity as this has been since our last

There has been no news from the South on the seed situation, which is, therefore, presumed to remain unchanged.

On Saturday last nothing whatever was done in crude or refined at New York, though the former was offered at 22½¢. in bbls., and the latter at 25¢., but one tank of crude was sold in North Carolina at 17½¢., or ½¢. off. Old prime yellow is now offered at ½¢. discount under new.

On Monday 350 bbls. prime yellow were sold at 25¢. in New York, with crude quoted at 17½¢. bid and 18½¢. asked at Atlantic coast points, with nothing reported done.

On Tuesday 350 bbls. prime yellow were sold at 25¢., with free offers at that, and no bids, and crude in 2 bbls. at 22¢. nominal; one car in tanks at 17½¢. in Georgia.

On Wednesday 3 tanks of crude were sold at near Atlantic points at another ½¢. decline, or 17¢., and 280 bbls. of crude in New York on the dock at 22¢.

(For later reports see page 46.)

#### GRAND CENTRAL STATION, NEW YORK.

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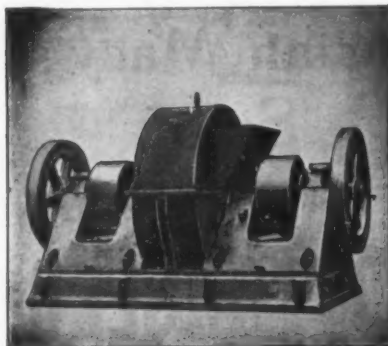
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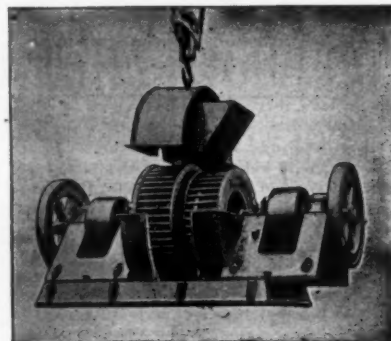
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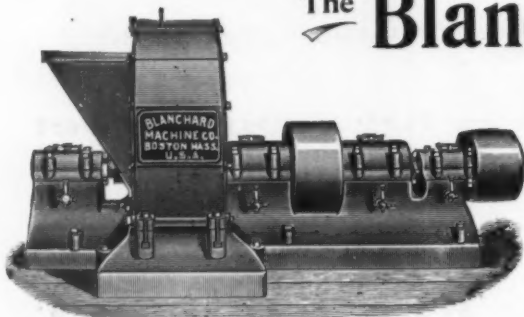
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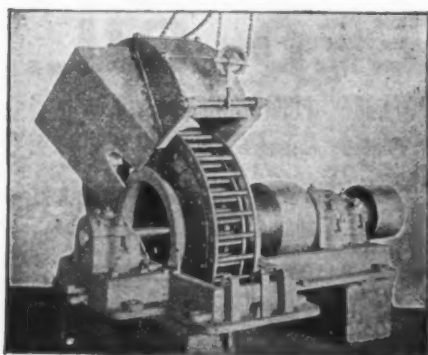


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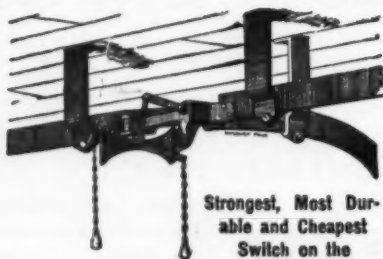
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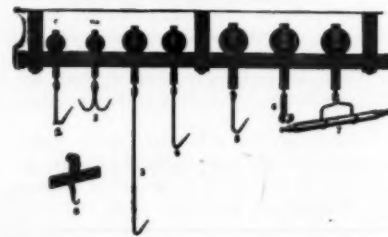


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### ROTTERDAM OLEO REPORT.

The following sales were cabled for week ending November 27, 1896:

- Nov. 16. United (50/100 tcs.) sold at 40 florins.  
 " 17. Harrison (150/200 tcs.) sold at 40 florins.  
 " 19. Morris Extra (300/400 tcs.) sold at 38 florins.  
 " 27. United sold at 36 florins.  
 " 27. Modoc sold at 35 florins.  
 " 27. Swift & Co. sold at 35 florins.

Sales for the week, 1,500 tcs.

Nov. 21, stock in first hands, 4,300 tcs.

Stock afloat, Nov. 21.—Per stmr. Spaarndam from New York, November 7, due November 19, 1,454 tcs.; per stmr. Patapasco, from Balto. November 8, due November 22, 630 tcs.; per stmr. Veendam from New York, November 14, due November 26, 2,419 tcs.; per stmr. Werkendam from New York November 22, due December 4, about 3,000 tcs.; per stmr. Venango from Balto. November 14, due November 30, 795 tcs. Total, 7,288 tcs.

Imports into Great Britain for week ending Nov. 14, 1896: Butter, 55,345 cwt.; margarine, 19,727 cwt. 1896—butter, 48,000 cwt.; margarine, 18,000 cwt.

### Exports of Oleo Oil to Rotterdam.

Nov. 23. Per S. S. Delano—Armour, 94; Cudahy Packing, 135; Pitts. Prov. Co., 120; Martin, 100; Hammond, 145.

Nov. 23. Per S. S. Werkendam—United, 135; Eastman, 400; Hughes Cook, 60; Wolff, 40; Cincinnati, 63; Swift, 328; Morris, 65; Hammond, 65; Armour Packing Co., 603; S. & S. N. Y., 297; S. & S. K. C., 192.

### Neutral Lard.

Nov. 23. Per S. S. Delano—Armour, 26; Swift, 600; Cudahy Packing, 50; Chicago Packing, 212.

Nov. 23. Per S. S. Werkendam—Cincinnati, 57; Swift, 76.

### PRESERVING MEAT BY MEANS OF ELECTRICITY.

Under the above caption the London Meat Trades-Journal has the following:

There are some people who imagine that electricity is a sort of universal panacea, by means of which all the common difficulties of life will be overridden, and who consider that whenever any stress of circumstances occurs they have only to call in the aid of electricity and they will find that every difficulty vanishes. We sympathize with such people, says the Electrical Review, inasmuch as we know that they are on the wrong track. The functions of electricity are limited, just as much as are the functions of any other natural force with which we are acquainted. Among the people to whom we may extend our sympathies is one, A. B. Pinto, of Rio de Janeiro, who has essayed to preserve meat by means of electricity. The following is an account of his process: The meat to be preserved is immersed in a 30 per cent solution of common salt, and a continuous current of electricity is passed through the solution. In from ten to twenty hours the salting is complete, and the meat is taken out and hung up to dry. In working a bath of 3,000 litres of brine in which 1,000 kilos of meat may be immersed, the current may be of 100 amperes, with an E.M.F. of eight volts. The electrodes must be of platinum, since if other metals, such as zinc or iron, were used salts of these metals would be formed, and would be injurious. We sincerely wish Mr. Pinto every success in exploiting his new process for preserving meat. We maintain perfectly open minds as to the success of his venture, but if he can succeed in persuading the world at large that by means of his process he can arrest the progress of putrefaction in a substance like meat we wish him well, and if he is really does succeed he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has succeeded in extending in a new direction the application of electricity.

—The Schmulbach Brewing Company, at Wheeling, W. Va., will erect a new building, add machinery, bottling plant, etc.

### MEAT IMPORTED BY GREAT BRITAIN.

The meat producers and packers of the United States can learn from the following tables, taken from a very interesting report of Secretary of Agriculture Morton, the quantity of meat taken into the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and also the sum total of the aggregate which has gone from this country during the last four years and the three first quarters of the year 1896:

(Figures given are for thousands, three ciphers (000) being omitted.)

BACON.

Meat Product—Cwt.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896, 9 mos.
From United States.....	2,896	2,177	2,562	2,649	2,070
" Other countries.....	985	1,022	1,128	1,414	1,353
Total.....	3,881	3,199	3,690	4,063	3,423

### BEEF (SALTED).

From United States.....	267	188	235	212	180
" Other countries.....	8	13	7	8	5
Total.....	275	201	242	220	185

### BEEF (FRESH).

From United States.....	1,952	1,400	1,775	1,649	1,548
" Other countries.....	128	318	329	642	332
Total.....	2,080	1,808	2,104	2,191	1,880

### HAMS.

From United States.....	1,131	921	1,075	1,203	984
" Other countries.....	122	67	55	86	133
Total.....	1,253	988	1,130	1,289	1,117

### MEAT (UNENUMERATED—SALTED OR FRESH).

From United States.....	21	22	34	37	42
" Other countries.....	130	156	156	200	165
Total.....	151	178	190	237	207

### MEAT (PRESERVED OTHERWISE THAN BY SALTING).

Beef.....	509	396	291	471	284
Mutton.....	68	84	113	200	106
Other sorts.....	153	121	130	185	142
Total.....	800	601	534	856	532

### MUTTON (FRESH).

From Holland.....	165	197	200	167	122
" Australasia.....	977	1,187	1,440	1,672	1,451
" Argentina.....	471	516	586	715	608
" Other countries.....	87	71	70	87	6
Total.....	1,700	1,971	2,296	2,611	2,187

### PORK (SALTED—NOT HAMS).

From United States.....	162	112	150	123	99
" Other countries.....	66	76	75	97	91
Total.....	228	187	225	220	193

### PORK (FRESH).

From Holland.....	92	120	134	249	143
" Belgium.....	23	25	31	27	17
" Other countries.....	17	37	16	12	7
Total.....	132	182	181	288	167

### RABBITS.

From Belgium.....	89	83	86	86	48
" Other countries.....	19	21	22	34	53
Total.....	108	104	108	120	101

Total Meat.....	10,608	9,409	10,720	12,095	9,992
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Note.—Cwt. = 112 pounds.

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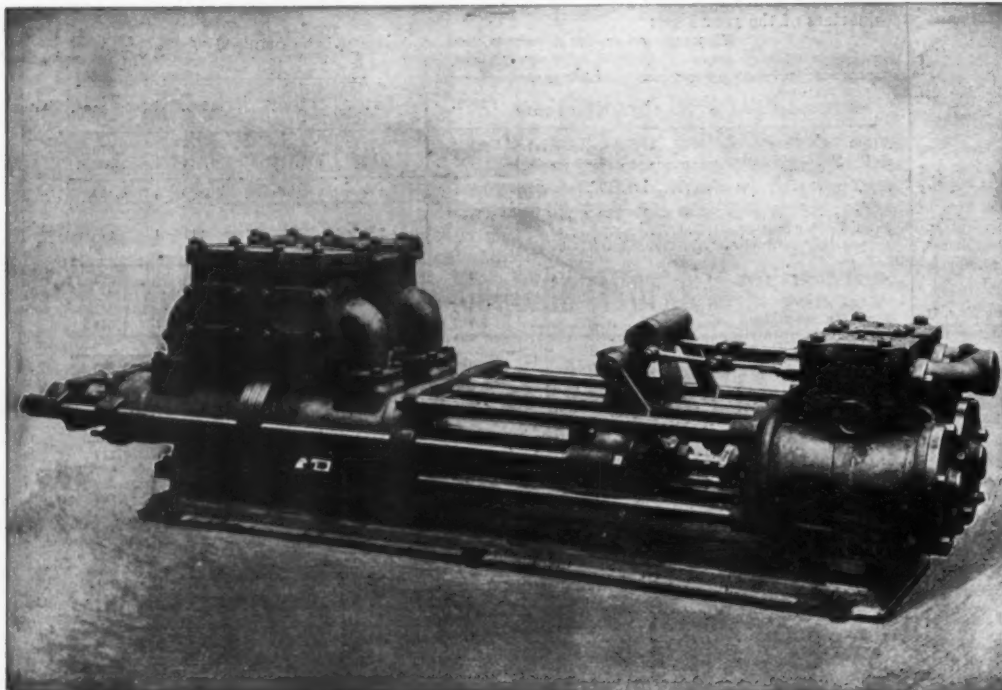
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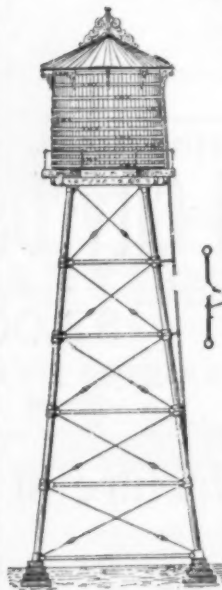
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## TECHNICAL. MANUFACTURE OF GLUE

The following articles on the above subject have appeared in "The National Provisioner" on the dates named:

APRIL 25, 1896.	"Points on Glue Making."
" "	"About Liming of Glue Stock."
MAY 2, " "	"About Glue Stock."
" 9, " "	"Glues for Various Purposes."
" 16, " "	"Waste of Glue Material."
" 23, " "	"Points About the Water for Glue Factories."
" 30, " "	"About Nettings for Drying Glues."
JUNE 6, " "	"About Coloring Glue."
" 13, " "	"Clarifying Glues."
" 20, " "	"Glue in Coolers."
" 27, " "	"About Drying of Glue."
JULY 4, " "	"About Bone Glue."
" 11, " "	"About Raw Material for Making Gelatine."
" 18, " "	"The Leaching of Hard Bones and Horn Piths."
" 25, " "	"How to Economize Acid for the Manufacture of Gelatine."
AUG. 1, " "	"Cooking of Gelatine."
" 8, " "	"Utilization of By-Products from the Manufacture of Gelatine."
" 22, " "	"The Temperature for Cooking Glue."
" 29, " "	"About Isinglass."
Sept. 12, " "	"The Bleaching of Glue."
" 19, " "	"Preservatives for Glue."
" 26, " "	"About the Foaming of Glue."
OCT. 3, " "	"How to Make Sweet Glues."
" 10, " "	"About New Glue Tests."
" 17, " "	"Recent Improvements and Inventions in the Manufacture of Glue."
" 31, " "	"About the Cracking of Glued Joints."
NOV. 7, " "	"About the Cutting of Glue."
" 21, " "	"About Hair from Glue Making."

### NOTE.

Our regular weekly article is omitted this week owing to the necessary publication of other important matter. It will appear in these columns in our next issue.

## THE DETERMINATION OF THE SOLID FAT IN ARTIFICIAL MIXTURES OF VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL FATS AND OILS.

BY J. H. WAINWRIGHT.

It will be readily conceded by most analysts that there is no subject in analytical chemistry presenting more difficulties than the examination and analysis of the fixed oils and fats. This is especially true in the case of mixtures of oils of different origins, and there is probably no problem more difficult to solve in most cases than the analysis of such a mixture when even approximately correct quantitative results are required.

It is only within a comparatively recent period that the investigations of the chemist have been especially directed to this branch of research, as formerly the character and identity of a sample of unknown origin was chiefly, but very doubtfully established by means of obscure color reactions, and one or two simple determinations, such as specific gravity, melting point, etc.

At present, however, the investigations of many learned chemists have shown that determinations of the chemical and physical properties of a sample, such for example as the combining weight of fatty acids, the percentage of iodine the sample will absorb, the percentage of volatile fatty acids, etc., will yield results by which may be established, in most cases with reasonable accuracy, the fact as to whether it is a simple oil or fat, such as olive, linseed, lard, butter, etc., and if so its identity and quality; or, if adulterated, to determine with a fair degree of accuracy the character and probable extent of adulteration. This is especially the case when a mixture consists of but two oils or fats, one of

which is known, in which case a few quantitative determinations will usually enable the analyst to readily ascertain its approximate composition.

If a sample, however, consists of a mixture of more than two oils or fats, any statement of its composition calculated from the results of such determinations as above mentioned would be of extremely doubtful accuracy in any case, even if one of the constituents were known, and even then it would be at best but a broad approximation, owing to the variations in chemical and physical properties exhibited in different specimens of the same kind of oil.

Some years ago samples of compound lard for export were submitted to the United States Laboratory for analysis with a view to determining the relative proportions of its constituents in order that the claim of the exporter for "draw back" of duties paid on one of its constituents might be verified.

The "compound lard" or "lard compound" has in recent years become an important article of commerce and consists essentially of cottonseed oil and oleostearine made from beef fat mixed with in different proportions, and sometimes containing a small percentage of genuine lard. Its composition is variable, according to the brand and particular formula by which compounded, but is generally about as follows:

	Per cent.
Oleostearine .....	20 to 30
Cottonseed Oil .....	70 to 80
or	
Oleostearine .....	18 to 30
Lard .....	10 to 20
Cottonseed oil .....	65 to 75

In the first case determinations of the properties of the sample would disclose its composition with reasonable accuracy, but in the second case considerable time was spent, I might almost say wasted, in making a long series of these determinations, both on the samples themselves and on mixtures made in the laboratory, in accordance with the formula for comparison, without arriving at any satisfactory conclusions, until finally a very simple method for the analysis, or rather assay, of these "lard compounds" was devised, which up to the present time seems to yield fairly satisfactory results.

About 150 grams of the sample is placed in a beaker and heated in a boiling water bath until entirely melted. The water is kept boiling for at least one hour, and is then allowed to cool gradually without removing the beaker from the bath until the temperature is reduced to about 75°-80° F. It is then allowed to stand for at least twelve hours in a moderately warm place.

In practice the beaker immersed in the warm water of the bath is left standing in the laboratory over night at the ordinary room temperature, which is usually all that is necessary excepting in very warm weather, when the temperature should be reduced by artificial cooling.

This process causes the solid fat to crystallize, which being accomplished, fifty grams of the sample is weighed from the beaker after its contents have been thoroughly mixed by means of a glass rod or spatula, and is carefully wrapped in a double thickness of Canton flannel, in which it is subjected to pressure in a small screw press.

The pressure should be applied very gradually, especially at first, and should be continued until the screw has been forced down as tightly as possible. After standing a few minutes to permit the oil to drain off, the contents of the press are removed and the cake of solid fat, consisting essentially of stearine, is easily separated from the cloth in which it is wrapped, and can be weighed. The press used is called "Osborne's Patent Beef Press," and can be obtained in almost any hardware store, and is used for domestic purposes, such as the preparation of beef tea, etc.

The length of time required is usually at least one hour, and the temperature seems to be a matter of comparative indifference, provided, of course, extremes are avoided.

No great accuracy is claimed for this method, and that it is based on anything like strictly scientific principles remains to be proved, but the following results will, I think, that it is what it is claimed to be, i. e., a useful, if rough, method for the assay of these manufactured compounds, and it is especially valuable as a preliminary operation in the more extended process of analysis.

Mixtures of the various ingredients, i. e., oleostearine, lard and refined cottonseed oil were made in the laboratory, of which the following, as well as many others, are typical examples.

No. 1.	Grams.
Oleostearine .....	20
Lard .....	10
Cottonseed oil .....	70

No. 2.	Grams.
Oleostearine .....	25
Lard .....	10
Cottonseed oil .....	65

No. 3.	Grams.
Oleostearine .....	25
Cottonseed oil .....	75

No. 4.	Grams.
Oleostearine .....	24
Lard .....	10
Cottonseed oil .....	66

which, when assayed by the above described method, yielded respectively:

No.	Per cent.
1 .....	19.6
2 .....	25.2
3 .....	25.8
4 .....	25.2

The following are the results obtained with samples of different formulas submitted for analysis:

Sample A.	Per cent.
Oleostearine .....	30
Cottonseed oil .....	70

Sample B.	Per cent.
Oleostearine .....	25
Lard .....	10
Cottonseed oil .....	65

Sample C.	Per cent.
Oleostearine .....	25
Cottonseed oil .....	75

Sample D.	Per cent.
Oleostearine .....	25
Lard .....	10
Cottonseed oil .....	75

Sample E.	Per cent.
Oleostearine .....	25
Cottonseed oil .....	75

Sample F.	Per cent.
Oleostearine .....	23
Lard .....	10
Cottonseed oil .....	67

Sample G.	Per cent.
Oleostearine .....	23
Lard .....	10
Cottonseed oil .....	67

(Continued on next page.)

### THE OLD STORY.



Common Pail with hoops off.



Cable Pail with hoops that can't come off.

### WOODEN-WARE THAT CANNOT FALL TO PIECES.

## LARD PAILS and TUBS ALL SIZES.

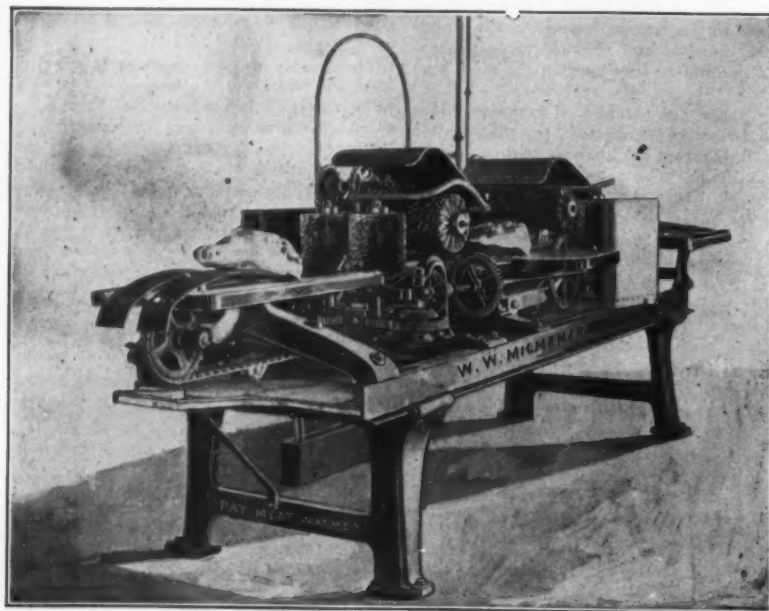
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REQUIRES BUT TWO MEN TO RUN IT.

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Extractors in Wholesale Packing  
and Slaughter Houses.**

The word "scrap" means dry tankage, or refuse, and the process given is to prepare it for a fertilizer for the market.

1. What amount of raw material will the Extractor take at one time? Answer.—Three-quarter barrel of scrap, or tankage, which weighs from 250 to 300 lb per load.

2. What percentage of moisture remains after it has been acted upon? Answer.—About 12 per cent. of water.

3. What amount of grease is left in the stuff? Answer.—None, or less than 1 per cent., and if thoroughly washed with warm water, none whatever.

4. How long does it require? Answer.—Fifteen to twenty minutes.

5. What power to drive the Extractor? Answer.—From three to four horse-power to start it. When it is at its momentum it releases itself.

6. Will it dry the material; that is, the scrap or tankage? Answer.—No. But it will lessen the time of drying in Steam Cylinder Dryer. And as we have stated in question No. 3, if thoroughly washed, it can be done in less than twenty minutes. No Press is necessary when using the Extractor.

How is the grease saved? Answer.—Run the water and grease into a wooden tank below, and skim off the grease as it settles on top of the water.

8. How is the Extractor operated? Answer.—Fill it with scrap. Then turn on hot water from pipe above and stir until thoroughly mixed, then cover and start the machine, running fifteen minutes. If necessary stop the machine and add a second supply of hot water, until the operator is convinced that all the grease is thoroughly washed out of the scrap. Remove the scrap to the Cylinder Steam Dryer. Keep it in the same until it is thoroughly dried and the particles will not cling to each other.

The secret of perfect success in preparing scrap, or tankage, for fertilizing purposes is, thorough washing with very hot water in the Extractor.

9. Cost of Extractor? Answer.—\$350.00 F. O. B., Boston, Mass.



## TECHNICAL.

(Continued from previous page.)

Sample H.	
Oleostearine .....	24
Lard .....	10
Cottonseed oil .....	68

Sample I.	
Oleostearine .....	25
Cottonseed oil .....	75

which, upon assay, as above, gave the following percentages, respectively:

	Per cent.
A .....	29.2
B .....	26.4
C .....	24.4
D .....	26.2
E .....	25.2
F .....	24.6
G .....	23.9
H .....	24.4
I .....	24.5

All of the above assays would seem to show that the results yielded are corrected to within about one and one-half per cent, and in my opinion it would be perfectly safe to consider that as a reasonable margin of error.

In consideration, however, of the character of the process of assay as well as the character of the mixture and of the samples analyzed I do not believe the analyst would be justified in reporting any exact amount of oleostearine found and have therefore adopted the form of reporting that the sample submitted contained "not less than — per cent, nor more than — per cent.," the margin of the error being as stated.—United States Laboratory.

### SOAP MAKING.

#### IN RELATION TO MILLED TOILET SOAPS.

No. 19.

We may now proceed to consider in some detail the production of toilet soaps by a process of comparatively modern origin, but which promises in the future to almost, if not quite, entirely replace the older methods of preparing toilet soaps. The milling system had its origin in France, where more attention has been paid to toilet soaps than in any other country; from there it has gradually spread to other countries. It is to the credit of the French that the best machines for carrying out the "milling" system are of French invention.

There is no question of the superiority of "milled" over other soaps. Weight for weight they are of more value, because they contain less water, while it is an acknowledged fact that the reworking to which the soaps are subjected improves their quality. Then, again, milled soaps are usually prepared from the best materials, as it is hardly worth while to put the extra work and expense involved in milling into a soap made from crude ma-

terials. Milled soaps are superior to other soaps in use on account of the fact that their small proportion of water, and their dense texture cause them to waste away less rapidly than an ordinary soap. The appearance, too, of milled soaps is much superior to a toilet soap made by other processes.

The process of milling is a merely mechanical one to which a well-boiled soap is subjected, and it is carried out in special machinery. We shall simply speak of the process itself, pointing out its special features, and emphasizing the points which require attention from the soapmaker.

The principal machines employed in the milling process of toilet soapmaking are, according to the order in which they are used: 1. Cutting machine, 2. drying machine, 3. crushing mill, with four granite cylinders, 4. continuous squeezing machine, or, as it is sometimes known, the "plodding machine," 5. steam stamping process.

The soap which is to be treated is first cut into strips by means of the cutting machine, from which they are transferred to the drying machine. The degrees of fineness of cutting the soap have some influence on the speed of drying the soap, fine chips drying quicker than coarse chips. In some cases the drying machine is so constructed that this preliminary cutting can be dispensed with, and the soap dealt with as it comes from the soap kettles. This is done in the case of using the continuous automatic drying machine; the soap paste, drawn from a soap pan, is fed into the hopper of a mill at one end of the machine with two or three cylinders and receivers, one or two millings, according to the number of cylinders, and at last falls in extremely thin shavings into the chamber which forms the real drying stove. Inside this drying stove are a number of rollers with endless linen bands stretched across the drying machine, being so arranged that they are one over another and occupy full width. These linen bands are put into motion and are arranged so that the soap falls on one end from the top-most band of the mill, and is carried along to the other end, when it drops on the next linen band; this, in turn, passes it to the third one, and so on until it comes to the last one, or lowest, which carries the soap out of the apparatus. In the lower part of the drying machine is a hot-air stove, which is preferably heated by steam. The stove is furnished with apparatus for drawing the heated air at a temperature of about 60 degrees C. through the chamber. This hot air meets the soap shavings as they travel on the bands, gets saturated with the moisture they contain, and then escapes through the top of the apparatus by the ventilator, while the soap, dried to the desired extent, passes out at the bottom of the

drying stove. This machine, which dries the soap paste in an automatic and continuous manner, securing a good profit to the soapmaker, who uses it, has an area of about 45 feet square, can be manipulated by one workman and one assistant; it gives a yield of more than one ton of dried soap. The motive power required is about two-horse power, and the expense for heating is small.

**FOR MAKING COLORED SOAPS.**—All colored soaps which are proof against heat—mineral colors among others—can be mixed with the liquid soap when it comes out of the boiler, but when soft and delicate shades of fine soaps are wanted—shades that can only be got from delicate colors—it is better to incorporate the color after the soap shavings have been dried and in the crushing mill.

Regarding the incorporation of perfumes into the soap in a liquid state, as it is necessary with remelted soaps, this method is absolutely faulty. First of all the soap paste is heated to a temperature of 100 degrees C., which effects a change in the fine perfumes, and, secondly, a considerable portion of the latter is wasted by evaporation during the treatment in the drying stove; the perfumes are better added to the soap in either the crushing or the plodding mill.

To insure the most perfect working of the succeeding machines it is essential that the drying shall be done to a proper degree; the soap must not be too dry or too damp; if the latter, then the soap works pasty in the crushing or plodding mills, while if too dry the soap of good texture cannot be made. Generally the dried soap should contain from 15 to 20 per cent of water. It will be found that in this respect much will depend on the make of the mill; some work best with a dry soap, while others require a soap with a moderate amount of water left in.

The crushing machines—resting on a cast-iron frame in one piece—are composed of granite rollers of progressive diameter, two of which lie underneath horizontally, the other two being placed above them, the former supporting the latter. The dried soap with any perfume and the coloring matter is fed into the hopper of the crushing mill, which has two compartments, and is passed out from the lower one and carried round by the cylinders. These, by their revolving at different velocities, cause the soap to undergo a real progressive milling, carrying it from the bottom to the top and passing it into the upper part of the hopper, from whence it undergoes the same process until the soap is entirely milled and perfectly amalgamated with the perfumes and the color. The triple crushing caused by the passage through the four cylinders re-

(Continued on page 27.)

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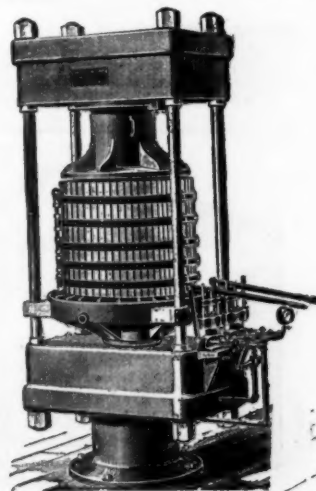
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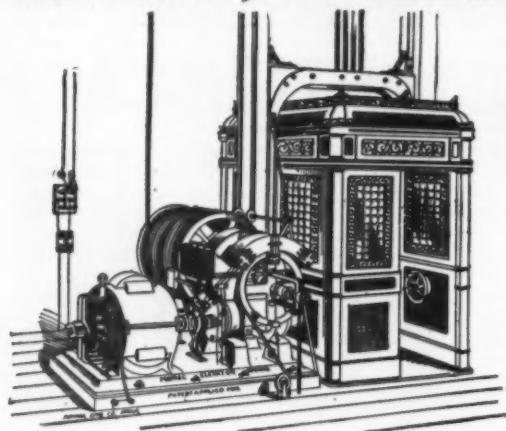
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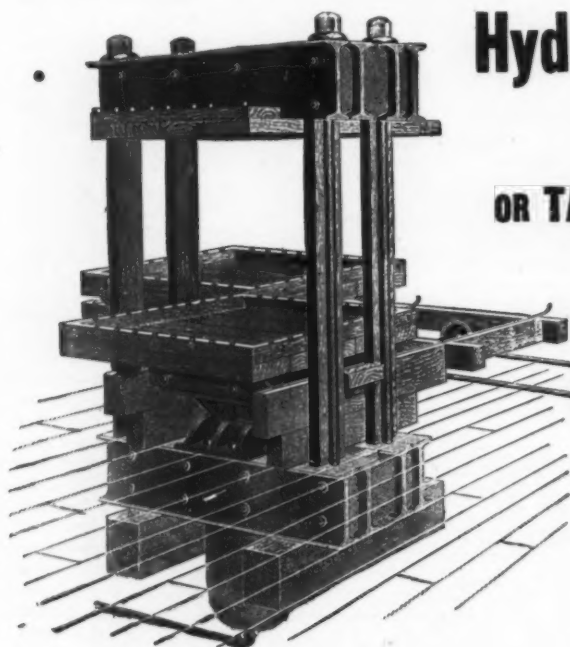
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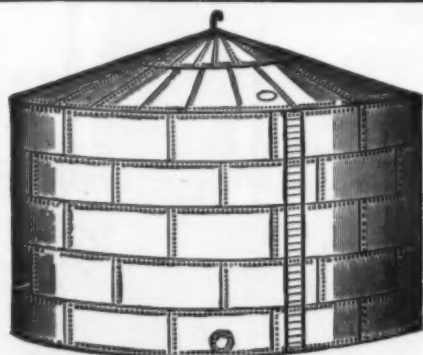
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# TECHNICAL.

## SOAP MAKING.

(Continued from previous page.)

quires only five minutes for about 66 lbs. It can be repeated two or three times, as may be required, the soap not leaving the crushing mill until a perfectly homogeneous mass is obtained.

The pressure between the rollers may be increased as the soap passes through the mill as to increase the efficiency and turn out a better soap.

The plodding machine is so made that the soap is forced at considerable pressure through a narrow opening, whereby it is made very dense in texture, while the friction that takes place between the soap and the mouthpiece imparts a gloss to the soap which gives it a fine appearance. By varying the form of the nozzle from which the soap flows, the bar of soap may be made of any desired form ready to be cut up in cakes.

Continuous working of the plodder, with the friction which occurs as the soap passes through the mouthpiece, tends to the heating of the latter. This is rather detrimental to the proper working of the mill. This trouble is avoided by keeping the mouthpiece cool by running cold water round it in a jacket provided for the purpose, or, if this is absent, by allowing the mill to rest at intervals to cool down.

The work of the squeezing machine, or plodding machine, is to collect the material prepared by the crushing mill, to press it into a solid mass, and bring it out in uniform, compressed, and glossy bars.

A little heat, especially at the extreme end of the nozzle of the mouthpiece, is good, as it increases the gloss of the soap. Too much heat will, however, cause the soap to become too soft to take a polish, and the surface tends to become streaky. In any case it is advisable that the first portions of the soap which come from the machine be returned to it, as these are not sufficiently compressed, and are then liable to crack.

If the soap goes into the plodder too dry, then the soap is wanting in pliancy. This may be remedied by adding a little glycerine on fresh soap stock.

After coming from the plodder the bar of soap is cut up into cakes, and these are then passed on to the stamping press for the final stamping.

(To be continued.)

## MEAT EXTRACT ANALYSIS.

At the sixty-eighth meeting of the association of German scientists and physicians at Frankfurt-on-the-Main recently, Dr. L. Grünhut-Wiesbaden in a lecture about the composition and analytical methods for the examination of meat extracts, arrived at the following conclusions:

1. Liebig's norm, i. e., his claim that meat extracts should contain 56 to 62 per cent substances soluble in 80 per cent alcohol can no longer be considered a strict criterion for the nature of the nitrogenous compounds, but it is very well to establish the nature and identity of a preparation.

2. Liebig's method requires some modifications in its technical execution.

3. The determination of the substances soluble in 66 per cent alcohol is adopted to allow a conclusion regarding the amount of gelatine in meat extracts, but not a quantitative determination. Further data in this regard are very desirable.

4. Other data desirable to form an opinion are the amount of water, ash (incl. sodium chloride), total amount of nitrogen and fat.

5. A determination of the value of meat extracts based upon the amount of albumin is

not yet possible until we have detailed experiments regarding the nutritive value of the albuminoid decomposition products contained in meat extracts.

6. The use of sulphate of zinc for the determination of albumine cannot be recommended.

7. The qualitative test for peptones (Kühne) with the Biuret reaction is very difficult, the quantitative determination impossible.

## MENHADEN FERTILIZING SEASON CLOSED.

Most Successful one in Five Years.—Indications that Fish Scrap will Advance in Price.

The menhaden or bunker catching season of 1896, which ended last Saturday, has proven the most successful one in five years. Since 1890 about one-third of the factories engaged in the business having been forced to close down, owing to the small catches of the fish and the great expense involved in conducting the plants, paying large gangs of help and defraying the expenses of the big fleet of steamers and crews.

Last season's product gave some encouragement to the fish oil factory owners, but they were not entirely satisfied with the profits, as compared with the amount of money invested and the risks incurred. This year, however, has fully demonstrated the fact that the menhaden enterprise is not yet a thing of the past, for in each and every factory may be seen great mountains of dry scrap, piled away in the enormous sheds, built to protect the product until shipped to market, while thousands of barrels of oil are stacked away, awaiting the first demand of buyers, who will have it freighted away in large schooners to markets all over the country.

At present the market price for fish scrap is \$20 per ton, and from present indications the price will advance.

Already farmers on eastern Long Island have bought many tons of the fertilizer at that figure, but the factory owners do not wait for the trifling purchases made by the latter, preferring rather to quickly ship their entire stock to the several ports in the Southern States, which seems to be the most anxious to secure the commodity. The summary of the Long Island catch may be approximately stated as follows:

Hawkins Bros.....	16,190,000
G. H. Tuthill & Sons.....	17,640,000
T. F. Price & Co.....	16,900,000
J. Morrison Raynor.....	15,000,000
Barren Island plant.....	40,000,000

Total .....105,730,000

The season begins about May 1, but this year many did not start out until July. The steamers carry crews of from twenty to forty men. Some of the big vessels are what is termed double gang boats, which means that they carry a complete outfit for two gangs. The captains command a salary of \$90 per month, beside a bonus for each thousand fish caught. The crews usually receive from \$35 to \$40 per month. The help engaged at the factories consists of negroes from Virginia and Maryland, though this year many of the works employed German laborers at an average of \$20 per month.

In the catching of bunkers great nets, long enough to pass around a school of hundreds of thousands of the fish are used, which, being heaped in the stern of large seine boats, is rapidly tossed overboard as the stalwart crews bend to the oars, rowing hurriedly in opposite directions. Then, as the school is met, the boats head toward each other, finally forming a complete circle about the squirming mass. When this is done the steamer, which lies a short distance away, is signalled by the mate to steam alongside. The ends of the nets are passed on board the steamer, and the slack is hauled in until the fish are pursued into a solid body alongside. Great scoop nets are rigged to the steam hoister on board and the menhaden are bailed into the steamer's hold. When the vessel is loaded she is headed toward the works, where the fish are unloaded into cars, which carry them to the cooking room. They are next turned out to the pressers, where the oil is removed, and later the scrap is spread on great platforms to dry.

## TALLOW, SOAP, GLUE, FERTILIZER AND COTTON OIL TRADE NOTES.

CORRESPONDENTS, SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHERS SENDING ITEMS FOR THIS COLUMN SHOULD MAIL THEM SO AS TO REACH THE EDITOR NOT LATER THAN THURSDAY EVENING.

The International Cottonseed Oil Co., of Selma, Ala., has let a contract for a 25-ton daily capacity ice plant, to be in operation by March 1.

An exchange says that a Kansas City soap manufacturing concern has received an order from Rhode Island for wishbones in thousand lots. This is evidently a fowl joke on somebody's part.

Charles Weaver has taken a positoin as travelling salesman with the Summit City Soap Works, Fort Wayne, Ind.

A \$30,000 addition is to be built to the big plant in Kansas City of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., in which will be carried on the manufacture of glues. Mr. Samuel Weil, of New York, secretary of the company, said that the glue plant will be ready for operation in two months.

A. Boyd, of the Crescent Cotton Oil Co., of Little Rock, Ark., and Memphis, Tenn., is dead.

Recently the largest order of soap ever sent from Pittsburg, Penn., was shipped to Milwaukee, Wis., by the J. N. Wolf Soap Company, 2300 Josephine street, Southside. The shipment consisted of nine carloads. Other large sales in the West are in prospect.

William Cleaver, who started the Chicago Soap and Candle Works, died recently at his home in the ex-"White City."

Among the new incorporations is the Pasfield Soap Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Directors are George R. Pasfield, E. S. Acker, C. J. Pasfield, of Brooklyn, and others.

The works of the Cincinnati (Ohio), Glue Company, at Elmwood place, that city, has started up with a full force of employes. Two years ago the factory was shut down on account of hard times. The factory employs about fifty men.

Arrangements are on foot for the erection of a cottonseed oil mill in Guthrie, Oklahoma, Territory. The plant will cost \$20,000, nearly all of which sum will be supplied by Guthrie citizens. It is very likely the mill will be in operation within six months.

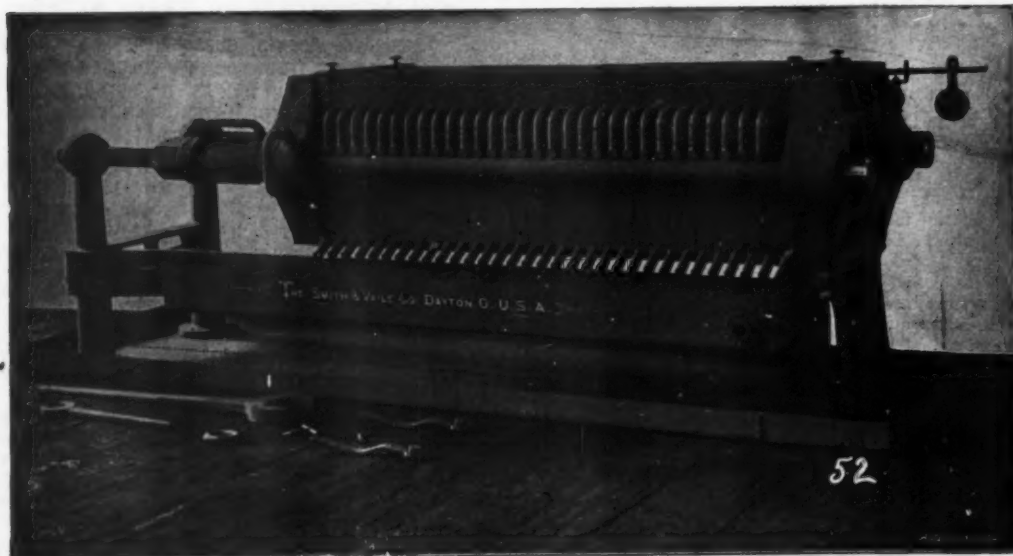
The Meahne Company has been organized at New Haven, Conn., to do a soap business. The capital is \$10,000 in 100 shares of \$100 each, \$2,000 paid in. The subscribers are: Fred E. Jenks, 51 shares; N. A. Fullerton, 16; Fred H. Brown, 16; B. B. Savage, 11, and J. B. Savage, 6 shares.

## BORACIC ACID AS A FOOD PRESERVATIVE.

An English journal contained the following in its last issue which will be of interest.

The Birmingham Health Committee has decided to institute an exhaustive inquiry into the question of whether boracic acid should be permitted as an antiseptic or preservative in various food substances.

The following statement has been issued by the secretary of the Federation of Grocers' Associations in reference to the question. Everyone acquainted with the preparation of food is aware that boracic acid has been for many years used as a preservative acid. So far as can be traced there has never been any evidence forthcoming that boracic acid is injurious to health. Therefore the suggestion that it is immediately injurious to health must be almost entirely a matter of theory. It has been suggested that the Select Committee upon Adulteration, elected not to adjudicate upon the matter, and, on turning to

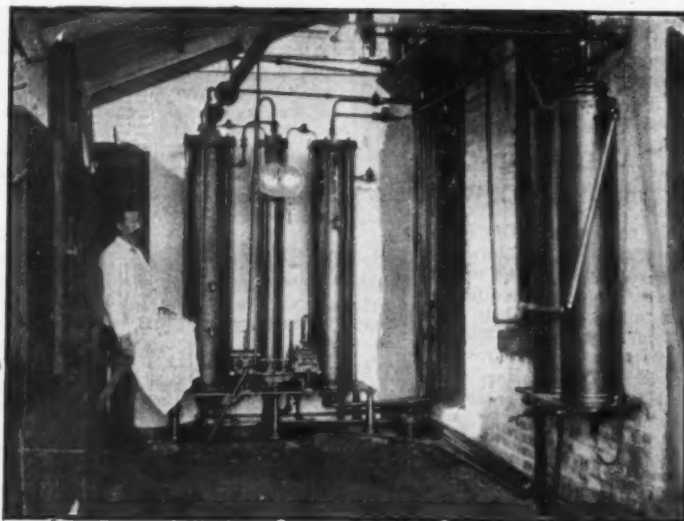


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**WANT AND FOR SALE ADS can be found on PAGE 50.**



## TECHNICAL.

the report of that committee, it is stated that the committee had received evidence to the effect that the use of these antiseptics is not only unobjectionable, but has proved advantageous both to farmers and to sellers; and when a Select Committee of the House of Commons, with all the facilities which they have for obtaining evidence of the very best possible character, decline to adjudicate, it would appear that the Birmingham Health Committee are going rather too far in themselves adjudicating and declaring that they will not permit the use of boracic acid in articles of food sold in the district which comes under their control. If the Birmingham Health Committee prohibit the use of this acid in the food sold in their district, it would be a serious thing for the retail tradesmen, who have, in order to supply their customers (the public) to draw their supplies of food from all parts of the world, and therefore would be almost unable to prevent goods containing boracic acid from coming into their possession. When found in their possession, if the committee brought summonses against them, it would mean that the retail tradesman would be harassed to a most unjust degree by numerous persecutions for selling an article in the preparation of which they had nothing whatever to do, and which was simply prohibited by the Health Committee because they had come to a conclusion that boracic acid was injurious when used in food. When the board of reference has been appointed then the subject might be very properly discussed, and a decision come to for the whole of the United Kingdom, but it is hoped that the Health Committee of Birmingham will not take a parochial view of the question, but, with their usual large-mindedness, will remember that it would be most unjust to put the traders of Birmingham in a different position from that occupied by the traders of any other part of the United Kingdom.

### "AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

The traveller who enters a New York Central train at Grand Central Station, and keeps his eyes open as he speeds out across the Harlem and along the banks of the noble Hudson, and is whirled away toward the West cannot fail to be impressed, first, with the comfort and elegance of his surroundings, second, with the grandeur of the scenery viewed from the car windows, and finally with the physical superiority of a railroad that can run hundreds of miles without a jolt or jar, and on so exact a schedule that it is said the officials of a town in Western New York have for years set their watches every day by the time of a certain train. \*\*\*

### SOAP MAKERS

Will find it to their interest to send us their work, viz., analysis of soap, oils, fat, tallow and greases.

The National Provisioner Analytical Laboratory, 284 Pearl street, New York.

## PACKING HOUSE NOTES.

*Manufacturers of machinery and fixtures interested in these notes, should also consult the items under Ice and Refrigeration, and other trade news columns in this paper.*

*Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 46.*

\* The discovery in Los Angeles, Cal., that the residents thereof had been feeding on juicy broncho steaks instead of something in the bovine line, caused a decided sensation last week, and the Board of Health will ask the Common Council to prohibit the sale of meat from traveling wagons, from which it is believed, the practice is carried on.

\* The number of Mexican cattle imported into the United States during the month of September was 4,705, coming in through the following ports: Nogales, Ariz., 4,001; El Paso, Tex., 522; San Diego, Cal., 153; Laredo, Tex., 27; Eagle Pass, Tex., 2.

\* The East St. Louis Packing Company, which has a plant valued at \$400,000 in East St. Louis, and also maintained a large establishment in St. Louis, have closed up their packing house on the east side and are selling off all their property.

\* One of the large barns owned by the Western Beef and Provision Company, located on their stock farm, near Howard City, Mich., was destroyed with its contents by fire. The building had lately been erected. The loss is estimated at several thousand dollars, with no insurance.

\* Thirty-two teams and 114 men are at work on the island public market site in Grand Rapids, Mich.

\* The pork departments of the various Kansas City packing houses have increased their operations since the election, and as the season advances a still further increase is looked for.

\* New stock yards have been built in Iowa at Fonda, Rockwell City, Jolley, Redfield and Linden. They are all good, large yards, and will greatly facilitate stock shipments at those points.

\* M. A. Bastine and W. A. Edmonston have sued the Cassidy Bros. Live Stock Commission Co., all of St. Louis, Mo., to recover \$850, which they assert to be the value of certain cattle and hogs, which the commission company, it is alleged, converted to their own use. The animals were six steers and sixty Poland hogs.

\* The slaughter house owned by George Clark, and located near Longmont, Col., and used by Hartman & Romigh, butchers, was burned, together with its contents, four or five hogs, turkeys and chickens.

\* "Colorado-fed mutton is getting a safe place alongside of Colorado-fed beef in the Eastern market," said C. S. Owens, of Byers, Col. "If it were possible to grow corn in this State as plentiful as in Nebraska we would be strictly in it as an all-around feeding sec-

tion. As it is, our nutritious alfalfa goes a long way toward making good meat, and top this feed with Nebraska 10-cent corn and you have a fat mutton that can't be beat. Dr. Jansen, of Jansen, Neb., gathered up 17,000 head of sheep which will be corn-fed at his place, then put on the market. Colorado can furnish a good, solid piece of mutton with its grasses, alfalfa and light grains."

\* O. T. Fairbank, St. Michaels, Md., in connection with his provision business, has purchased and fitted a sausage mill of large capacity. He operates it by horse power, 1,000 pounds of sausage per hour is turned out.

\* A story comes from Hanford, Cal., of a 350-pound hog, in which animal after being killed was found a redwood splinter ten inches long by about one inch square, running to a point. It is further stated that his pigship was well, fat and sleek. Hogs stuffed with redwood will probably be at a premium after this. Redwood is rather costly.

\* Joseph W. Latimer, R. J. Breckenridge and Charles L. Furey are the incorporators of the recently organized National Packing and Commission Company, of Chicago. Capital stock, \$10,000.

\* P. C. Cudahy has in contemplation a unique extension to his great plant at Cudahy. Plans are being made for a 1,500 foot building to be erected west of the present houses, where mammoth henneries will be in operation by next February. Every hog slaughtered here is fed two bushels of corn several hours before killing, which, after the animal is dressed remains in the stomach. In this manner hundreds of thousands of bushels go to waste yearly. Considerable other waste about the plant which goes into the rendering tanks, could also be used for chicken feed. Mr. Cudahy has engaged F. C. Zacher, who is locally well known as a chicken fancier and farmer, as superintendent. The building will be divided into pens 30 feet wide, and will be fitted up with steam heat, incubators, and all modern appliances. Twelve hundred laying hens will be purchased to begin with, and it is calculated that an average of 10,000 hens will be raised yearly for market, to be sold alive to the large dealers in Milwaukee, Chicago and elsewhere. The sale of eggs will be another branch of the new department. Thoroughbred poultry will also be a feature.

\* Nelson Perin has been appointed receiver for the Claremont Abattoir Company, Baltimore, Md., the bond being for \$30,000. According to the bill of complaint the abattoir company owes the Farmers' and Merchants National Bank of the city named \$10,000, with interest, and the latter instituted the suit.

\* Captain Jesse B. Davis, of Norristown, Pa., an extensive cattle dealer, is dead.

### OUR CATTLE ABROAD.

The following extract from Secretary of Agriculture Morton's report will be gratifying to our American cattle dealers, and shows the superiority over competitors, of cattle of this country:

Cattle from the United States have for a long time been arriving at English ports in such perfect condition that there is neither need nor desire to further fatten them before killing. It is not the same with Canadian cattle. Evidence from agents of the United States department of Agriculture from Birkenhead, from Glasgow, and from Bristol is concurrent to the effect that the quality of animals from the United States is far superior to that of those received from Canada. At all the points named Canadian cattle have been found short in weight and poor in quality. The same fault is found with animals from South America. Corn-fed animals from the United States have, however, proved very superior and achieved some notable triumphs during the year.

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**\$10.** Order for Copies of Directory and Handbook.

Send C. O. D. by Express \_\_\_\_\_ Copy of your "Pork Packers' Handbook and Directory" (440 pages), at the price of TEN DOLLARS (10.00) per copy. Name \_\_\_\_\_

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NEW YORK.

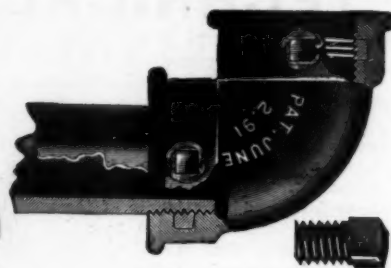
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FAMILY HAM OR SHOULDER.Has Surplus Fat Removed. Can be put up  
with Bone or Boneless.STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.  
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

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### CONRAD MAISEL,

334 Fillmore Ave., BUFFALO, N. Y.



**HIDE AND SKIN REPORT.**

(Continued from page 15.)

for the reason, we believe, that tanners saw that prices were going up beyond reason and that there was but one way left open for them, and that was to stay out of the market until such times as the hide men would listen to reason. That time seems to have arrived, and we find that hides are from  $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1c. off from highest asking prices. This we do not believe indicates anything like a weak market, as at present figures the prices are full high, even considering that the stocks of hides are small, for the tanners have not been able to get advance on leather to correspond with the cost of hides, so that it meant an outlay of money and time with almost certain loss. It is a well known fact that it is much easier to advance hides than it is leather, and still harder to get advanced prices on shoes and other products of leather, so that the temporary decline should not be a surprise to any one. It is useless to repeat the folly of the early part of last year, and follow hides up beyond all reason, and then have a crash as we did at that time. It is true that there are more and stronger reasons for high priced hides now than there was in the early part of last year, but it is well known that prices do not increase the world's supply of hides, though it will draw them to the point where the highest prices rule. We believe that the hide market is in a thoroughly good condition and nothing in it that need cause uneasiness to any one. It may be found that prices have changed by the time that the reader gets this, but we believe that there is as likely to be a hardening of prices as a further decline.

**CHICAGO PACKER HIDES.**

We quote: Native steers, 60 lb and up, 10c.; butt-branded steers, 60 lb and up, 8½c.; side-branded steers, 60 lb and up, 7¾@8c.; Texas steers, 60 lb and up, 8¾@9c.; Texas steers, 50 to 60 lb, 8½@8¾c.; branded cows, 7¾@8c.; No. 1 native cows, 55 lb and up, 9@9½c.; bulls, No. 1's, 7½c.; bulls, No. 2's, 6½c.

**CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES.**

Butts, 40 to 60 lb, No. 1's, 8½c.; butts, 40 to 60 lb, No. 2's, 8c.; extreme light, 25 to 40 lb, No. 1's, 9@9½c.; extreme light, 25 to 40 lb, No. 2's, 8½c.; native steers, 60 lb and up, No. 1, 9c.; native steers, 60 lb and up, No. 2, 8c.; heavy cows, 60 lb and up, No. 1, 8½@9c.; heavy cows, 60 lb and up, No. 2, 8@8½c.; side-branded cows, flat, 7¼c.; bulls, No. 1, 7c.; bulls, No. 2, 6c.; calfskins, No. 1, 11c.; calfskins, No. 2, 9½c.; kips, No. 1, 9½c.; kips, No. 2, 8¾c.; deacons, 40@45c.; slunks, 25@30c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.75@3; horse hides, No. 2, \$1.75@2.

**NEW YORK.**

Native steers, 9@9½c.; butt-branded steers, 8@8½c.; side-branded steers, 7@7½c.; cows,

**NEPONSET RED ROPE INSULATING PAPER**  
FOR LINING  
**Cold Storage Houses** **Refrigerators, Cars, Etc.**

WATERPROOF, AIR TIGHT, CLEAN, A HIGH NON-CONDUCTOR AND ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS.

flat, 8@8½c.; bulls, flat, 7¼@7½c.; country cows, No. 1, 8c.; country calfskins, No. 1, per lb, 12@13c.; country calfskins, No. 2, per lb, 10@11c.; horse hides, \$2.75@3.

**BOSTON.**

Buff hides, 9@9½c.; New England hides, 8¾c.

**PHILADELPHIA.**

Country steers, 8@8½c.; country cows, 8@8½c.; country bulls, 7c.

**THE BIG FAT STOCK SHOW.**

The fat stock show held at Madison Square Garden the last week proved to be quite a success, as far as the exhibits were concerned, but it was a dismal failure as regards the attendance. Such an affair is deserving of better patronage.

We believe interest can be worked up here to make these annual shows a success. We also believe the management should secure larger herds of fat stock for exhibition which could be offered for sale to be slaughtered at the close of the show, and we believe they would bring good prices.

It is known that several buyers were on hand willing to take any cattle that could be called choice, and pay fancy prices. As it was, there was only a few small bunches to offer, which were secured by Messrs. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger. One bunch, the high pedigreed Angus steers, were considered by competent judges to be as fine a lot as they had seen in a long time. Also the Herefords were greatly admired for the symmetrical appearance and great beef producing qualities. Most of the Shorthorns were yearlings, and are a promising lot, and no doubt will turn out to be great beef cattle when fully matured. The sheep and lamb display, though small as regards herds, was quite varied. Prominent among the different breeds were the Cotswolds, Hampshires, Shropshires, Southdowns and other notable families of the woolly tribe.

The largest exhibits among the cattle was devoted chiefly to the dairy interests, and

and some of the Jerseys, Guernseys, Holstein Friesians and Ayrshires have taken all the prizes wherever they have been on exhibition. The Simmenthals and Normandies were especially commented on by visitors, as there are very few of these breeds exhibited.

In the swine exhibit the Berkshires, Poland Chinas, Yorkshires and Durocks all came in for their share of the prize money. An interesting feature of the show was a sheep shearing contest. The driving of sheep by a shepherd dog did not prove very interesting, for instead of herding them together the dog created havoc among them and had the sheep chasing all over the ring. Some of the boys who drive sheep for our local slaughterers could give a fine exhibition with their dogs and it would prove a feature of the show.

A word of advice to the management is, that they make the price of admission a popular one and within the reach of everybody, as they will find that they have to depend upon a different class of people for prestige than those that attended the horse show. Also a good deal of murmuring was noticeable among the exhibitors at the exclusiveness of the show, as they claim they would rather exhibit to crowds than a lot of empty benches.

**CONSULT US.**

Sometimes your tallow is off in color and flavor; sometimes your cotton oil does not bleach well; sometimes your canned goods "blow up;" sometimes your sausage seasoning does not meet with general approval; sometimes your glues run on the nets, they may sometimes turn black and sour. You may not know what the trouble is. We do. That's our business.—The National Provisioner Analytical Laboratory.

**GLUE TESTS.**

We make a specialty of making glue tests and of analyzing tank water. Please consult us. The National Provisioner Analytical Laboratory, 284 Pearl street, New York.

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AND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA.

Read the following AWARD from the DIPLOMA received by us from THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

## AWARD.

For production of Anhydrous Ammonia Compressors for refrigerating purposes, of First-Class Efficiency, Durability, Design, Workmanship and Finish, having a pair of vertical double-acting compressing cylinders, operating from two cranks driven by a horizontal double-acting steam engine, occupying a minimum floor space for given capacity, with automatic devices for circulating oil through the compressing cylinders for the purpose of securing perfect displacement of gas, of absorbing the heat of compression so as to require no water-jackets.

For first-class design of the ammonia condensing apparatus, involving the use of a special line of pipe-fittings and valves, of superior strength and completeness; for an excellent arrangement of cooling-water distributing surfaces and liquid ammonia collecting pipes, and complete provision for conveniently operating, cleaning and repairing all parts of the system so as to secure steady action under the most economical conditions.

For successful application of the principles of artificial refrigeration, by the direct expansion of ammonia.

For a complete system of constructing Refrigerating Plants and manufacturing specially designed appliances therefor, all of which are undoubtedly the most elaborate and complete fittings for this purpose yet introduced. The exhibitors adhere to the practice of making all pipe joints with screw threads, sealed with a special solder, which is undoubtedly the most secure method of making joints in ammonia work.

Approved.—W. A. JAMES,  
Vice-President Departmental Com.

(Signed) J. E. DENTON,  
Individual Judge.

Approved.—JOHN BOYD THACHER,  
N. H. Chairman Executive  
Committee on Awards.

WE BUILD THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL AND DURABLE MACHINES AND PLANTS FOR REFRIGERATION AND ICE-MAKING MADE IN THE WORLD. THE RECORD MADE BY OUR PLANTS IN OPERATION IS A PROOF OF THIS FACT.

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CHICAGO, Ill., 507-508 Security Building, Madison St. and 5th Ave.

NEW ORLEANS, La., 712 Hennen Building, Cor. Carondelet and Common Sts.  
CINCINNATI, O., 5 and 7 Corwine St.  
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If not, you should. Send for Circular, and favor us with a trial order. It will pay you, we know it. You will find this true. More especially is this so now the warm weather is at hand, and Meat, Poultry, Game, etc., etc., spoil quickly. Treated with a little Preservaline, the meat will not get tainted or slimy, and will retain its bright color and full weight. We want to caution you against any one who says, "his article is as good as Preservaline," another who may tell you "his is just the same as Preservaline," or still another who offers you his "so-called preservative, because it is cheaper."—What better evidence than all this is wanted to prove the great superiority of the

## GENUINE PRESERVATIVE

now used for 19 years by the foremost in the trade? We boldly declare there is **no** preservative made the same as Preservaline. None will do the same work; none will go as far, and none is so cheap to use, so satisfactory and reliable at all times.

We are the patentees, the sole owners and only manufacturers of Preservaline, and to protect the trade against the many worthless imitations caution all to see that our name and trademark "Preservaline," with the Boar's head picture, is on every package. Take no other; take no substitutes.

We shall be pleased to furnish samples and fullest information upon application.

## THE PRESERVATIVE MANUFACTURING CO.,

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12 CEDAR ST.,  
NEW YORK

**OF INTEREST TO EXPORTERS.**

Shipped August, 1896, to Liverpool, Eng., 10 boxes New York shoulders, 12 lb average, packed at about 520 lb; 12 lb allowance; particulars as follows:

**No. 1.**

Two boxes, 8 lb borax each, cost per box, 46 cents. Liverpool report—Poor color, dead looking; condition fairly good, no mould, some pieces a little moist with slime on edges; maximum shrinkage.

**No. 2.**

Two boxes, 3 lb boric acid each, cost per box, 27 cents. Liverpool report—Fine bright color, few green mouldy spots, a little wet with pickle, a trifle under maximum shrinkage.

**No. 3.**

Two boxes, 2½ lb boric acid and 1 lb borax mixed, each; cost per box, 28½ cents. Liverpool report—Good color, not so bright and rather more mouldy spots than No. 2; condition good; close to minimum shrinkage.

**No. 4.**

Two boxes, 1 lb boric acid and 5 lb borax mixed, each; cost per box, 31¼ cents. Liverpool report—Good color; wet with pickle, otherwise fair condition; few mouldy spots on sides; shrinkage medium.

**No. 5.**

Two boxes, 2 lb boric acid and 2 lb borax mixed, each; cost per box, 29½ cents. Liverpool report—Color not so good, spots of white and green mould on sides wherever exposed; shrinkage absolute minimum.

The foregoing boxes were shipped and consignee not given any particulars, except to report upon each lot (five) of two boxes. The presence of boracic acid, especially in conjunction with borax does minimize shrinkage beyond the shadow of a doubt. This has been proven in every test made, not only so but the cost is a trifle less than one-half and general results more satisfactory. The gain can be enhanced by using boracic acid in curing in every respect. We take pleasure and pride in placing these facts before our patrons and claim the credit due us for being the first to moot the question. See page 52, this issue.\*\*\*

**BUSINESS CHANGES.**

Knapp & Martin, provisioners, have sold their business in Jamaica Plains, Mass., to William G. Hay and H. A. Muller.

R. F. Kelton & Co. have opened a branch market in Northampton, Mass.

John Richardson has opened a meat market at Ashaway, R. I.

The firm of A. Rueff & Co., meat market, Los Angeles, Cal., is dissolved. F. Levy will continue the business.

M. C. Harvey has succeeded the dissolved firm of Harvey Bros., butchers, Santa Paula, Cal.

Dixon Bros., butchers, East Hampton, Ct., have sold out.

H. E. Smith, meat, New Milford, Conn., has gone out of business.

James S. Alderman, groceries and meats, Hartford, Ct., has given a real estate mortgage for \$1,850.

L. S. Foster, of Foster & Sawyer, provisions, Presque Isle, Me., has filed a petition in insolvency.

C. H. Pratt, calfskin cutter, of East Weymouth, Mass., is dead.

Chamberlain & Mooers, provisions, Boston, Mass., have filed a petition in insolvency, and offer ten per cent. to creditors.

W. E. Armstrong & Co., provisions, Newton Centre, Mass., has given a chattel mortgage for \$400.

Mrs. Annie Sonin, groceries and provisions, South Hadley Falls, Mass., has filed a married woman's certificate.

The business of M. L. Tourtelotte, meat, West Springfield, Mass., has been attached for \$20,000.

The Kiefer & Fecht Company, wool pullers and hides, Grand Rapids, Mich., is succeeded by Edgar S. Kiefer.

Frank Brosch, meat, Traverse City, Mich., met with a loss by fire.

Kerns & Sullivan, market, Sandy Hill, N. Y., is succeeded by M. J. Sullivan.

William F. Stansfield, provisions, Troy, N. Y., has offered a compromise of 25 per cent.

Bindemann & Krotta, meat, Deshler, Ohio, has old out.

R. B. Gordin, meat market, Springfield, Ohio, has given a chattel mortgage of \$300.

The West Branch Refining Company, manufacturers of lubricating oils, Williamsport, Pa., is in the hands of the Sheriff.

An execution for \$250 has been secured against Joseph G. Trapp, meats, Pittsburg, Pa.

A judgment of \$1,500 has been secured against Deveny Bros., butchers, Tremont, Pa.

E. L. Lyon has sold his market in Burlington, Vt.

M. C. Bevins, market, Milton, Vt., is succeeded by Edward Bevins.

E. T. Wells has purchased an interest in the firm of Kent & Co., wholesale meat and provision dealers, Greenfield, Mass.

A. P. Washburn has opened a market in Fort Ann, N. Y.

**ICE AND REFRIGERATION.**

*Those interested in this subject should not forget to look also at Packers' and Slaughterers' Notes, and other trade news columns in this paper.*

*Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 46.*

—Mr. Frank Bell, of the Aragon Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., closed the contract for a cold storage plant for that house which will mark a departure in the hotel business in the South. The plant to be put in for the Aragon will supply cold storage direct for the supply room and bar and will manufacture in addition a ton of ice daily from pure distilled water, for drinking purposes. Eventually, drinking water will be supplied to the rooms in caraffes, with the ice frozen directly in the glass. The Aragon's plant will be the first of the kind in the South. The hotel will then have its lighting, its own heating and its own freezing apparatus.

—One of the most elaborate catalogues of the year is the one issued by the Baldwin Refrigerator Company, of Burlington, Vt. It is an 80-page book, printed on fine book paper, with an attractive cover, embossed in red. The principles of circulation, description of construction and devices for economy of ice are followed by illustrated descriptions of family refrigerators, ice boxes, chests, sideboard, grocers' and special refrigerators, a list of medals, first premiums and diplomas received, a few of many hundreds of testimonials, and directions for the management of refrigerators.

—The property of the defunct Produce Cold Storage Exchange, Chicago, will be sold at auction on December 17, at the rooms of the real estate board. The exchange was incorporated in 1892 for the purpose of acquiring the property and business of the Chicago Cold Storage Exchange and conducting a general bonded and cold storage business. Its capital stock is \$1,000,000, consisting of half common and half preferred shares. The bonded indebtedness is \$500,000.

—Two executions, aggregating \$2,342, have been issued against the Mount Gretna Ice Company, of Philadelphia. The creditors are the People's National Bank and the Lebanon Water Company.



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**P. & B. INSULATING PAPERS**  
will give better satisfaction and will prove more durable and effective than any others made.

They are free from tar and are absolutely airtight, odorless, and impervious to moisture.

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BOSTON:  
J. A. & W. Bird & Co.  
117-119 Milk Street.

PHILADELPHIA:  
Standard Supply and  
Equipment Co., 22 S.  
Fifteenth Street.



—Fire caused by the explosion of a lamp in the office, caused some damage recently at the Sanford ice factory, in Jacksonville, Fla.

—The largest foreign shipment of machinery ever made from Waynesboro, Pa., was sent recently by the Frick Company. A complete refrigerating and ice-making plant was shipped by the steamer Caspian to Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa. The plant complete required eleven cars for transportation.

—The Cumberland (Md.) Ice Company is considering the advisability of adding an electric light plant for street and house illumination to their present equipment.

**ANNOUNCEMENT.**

Mr. A. Gray Kilbourn, Philadelphia, will continue the business of his father, J. K. Kilbourn, manufacturer of ice-making and refrigerating machines, at 935 Drexel Building. Mr. J. K. Kilbourn having retired from the firm.\*\*\*

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BEEF ALWAYS ON HAND.

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subject that interests you most.

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BUTCHERS, PACKERS AND EXPORTERS,  
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**SCHWARZSCHILD & SULZBERGER CO.,**  
NEW YORK ABATTOIRS: KANSAS CITY.  
Packers and Curers of Choicest Grades of  
**Beef, Veal, Mutton and Pork,**  
ALL PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS.

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DEPOTS: Pacific and 5th Avenues; Wallabout Market.  
Also Branches and Depots in all of the Principal Cities of the United States.

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voort St., New York.

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Consignments Solicited.  
POULTRY AND COUNTRY VEAL

A SPECIALTY.

**THE HAMMOND COMPANY**  
CHOICE  
Chicago Dressed Beef,  
Veal, Mutton, Lamb,  
Hogs, Provisions.

BRANCH HOUSES.

ATLANTIC BEEF CO., Ltd.,  
174 and 176 Fort Greene  
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boken, N. J.

SHIPPER AND DEALER IN  
**N. H. Snyder,** Standard Provisions  
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Tongues, Tripe and Pigs' Feet in Vinegar, 25, 50 and 100-lb. Kegs. Hotels and the Trade  
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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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Main Office and Abattoir, 613 to 619 West 40th Street, New York.

Branches at: West Washington Market, New York, 100 Fort Green Place, Brooklyn.  
ALSO DEALERS IN

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**RICHARD WEBBER,**

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BUTCHERS**

MANUFACTURERS OF

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# The New York Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association

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NEWS COMMITTEE:  
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## NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

*Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 46.*

\*\* The delay in converting into a decent thoroughfare the four miles of mud slough on First avenue, especially that part of the street which fronts the business places of the wholesale butchers, causes considerable righteous dissatisfaction among the business men referred to, and the matter, in the interest of justice, should be remedied as speedily as possible by the authorities.

\*\* "The National Provisioner" acknowledges the courtesies shown by the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company Employees Mutual Benevolent Association. Their third annual ball, which will be held in the Lexington Opera House on the evening of December 4, will no doubt be no exception in point of enjoyment to their previous events of this kind.

\*\* The annual ball of the employees of A. Vanderbeck, in Forty-sixth street and First avenue, was held last evening, Friday, too late for any extended report in this week's issue.

\*\* The Washington Market men, Vesey street, are up in arms against department stores and uptown dealers. At a meeting held during the week at Smith & McNell's Hotel, at which 150 merchants were present, it was unanimously decided to cut prices throughout the market in every line. Thanksgiving purchases were delivered free. The consensus of opinion enunciated at the meeting referred to was that it was necessary to take definite measures for the protection of the collective interests of the merchants. Some of the members at first were in favor of quoting all prices at a reduction, but the majority did not deem that advisable. Good bargains were made by purchases, however.

Prime turkeys were quoted in the market at from 16 to 18 cents a pound; chickens from 10½¢ to 14¢; duck, 12½¢ to 18¢; geese, 16¢; capon, frozen, 25¢; Philadelphia chicken, 20¢; State partridge, \$1.25 a pair; grouse, \$1.50 a pair; quail, \$3 a dozen; venison, 32¢ a pound.

\*\* Some of those who were noticed at the Fat Stock Show, held at Madison Square Garden during the past week were Fred Josephs, of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger; Mr. Goldsmith, of the same firm; George Howe and Robert Cashion, of Swift & Co. and Messrs. Kaufmann & Strauss. There was no more ardent lover or better judge of a good steer there than Mr. Kaufmann, who was

found explaining all the salient points of a steer to a number of butchers. Others present were Dr. Harrington, of the sheep slaughtering firm of J. Harrington & Co., and J. Prant, sheep salesman for D. Harrington, live stock dealer. Mr. Darling, of the Metropolitan Hotel Supply Company, kept well among the sheep display. Representatives of the United Dressed Beef Company, Armour & Co., and several local firms of slaughterers were also noticed mingling with the crowds.

\*\* "The National Provisioner" office was favored with a visit from Mr. Carroll S. Page, of Hyde Park, Vt., recently. Mr. Page has a national reputation, and is therefore not only well known to readers of "The National Provisioner," but also to the country at large, having served a term as Governor of Vermont. The enormous business which our distinguished visitor controls demonstrates that his understanding of matters commercial is as great as of those political, and we can readily understand the sound judgment evinced by the intelligent voters of Vermont in placing Mr. Page in the Governor's chair.

\*\* Wolf, Sayer & Heller have closed a contract to fit up a market for Hovey & Co., in Pittsfield, Mass.

\* The proprietors of the Indianapolis Abattoir Company, of West Indianapolis, are making extensive improvements on their premises. A large building is to be erected on the west side of the present offices. It will be of brick, and four stories in height, 125 feet wide and 130 feet long, and will include packing, sales, shipping and office rooms. The cost will be \$40,000.

## PLENTY OF BUSINESS.

The Seibert Refrigerator Works, of Eighteenth and Federal streets, Camden, N. J., has accepted contracts to fit up a market in antique oak and marble for Mr. John Deiterle, of Philadelphia, and a market for Duncan Bros., at Stockton, N. J. Mr. Seibert has also completed sets for Charles Rosser, of Philadelphia, and Edward Francis, of Camden. \*\*\*

## "FOUR-TRACK SERIES," ETCHINGS.

Eight beautiful etchings, representing scenery along the line of the New York Central, printed from steel plates on plate paper, 24x32 inches, are offered for sale at the office of George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York, at 50 cents each. Art lovers will appreciate this opportunity to secure at nominal cost pictures of high artistic merit, devoid of any objectionable feature, and suitable to hang on the wall of any room. \*\*\*

## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The National Association of Manufacturers of the United States will hold their second annual convention in Philadelphia on the 26th, 27th and 28th of January, 1897. It is expected that this convention will be one of unusual interest, as the president will submit a report of the first full year of practical work in the lines mapped out by the original convention, held in Cincinnati January, 1895.

## STOCK ADVANCED.

The American Cotton Oil Company stock has advanced during the last week 2½ per cent. This is another cheering sign of the general improvement.

IF YOU SAVE

# \$1 A WEEK

For 15 weeks, it will pay for a

## Baxter Register.

\$1 a week is not much per day, and you probably lose more than that in neglecting to make charges, to say nothing of the loss in cash sales.

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KNOWLES BROS.  
181 Pearl Street, New York,  
REFINERS.  
CRYSTALS, GRANULATED AND POWDERED.



## KANSAS CITY LETTER.

(Continued from page 17.)

St. Joseph Packing and Transportation Co., 307—a few smaller, and then last, but not least, by any means, Cudahy, of Omaha, 1,687 head. The scarcity of Texas cattle fully attested by the killing of one of the largest packers here during October, 1896—taking the slaughter Texas steers of October, 1895, the shortage this year about 54 per cent., and comparing the slaughter of branded cows, the year 1896 shows a loss of 34 per cent. The firm killing more cattle in October, 1896, than in October, 1895, so that the Texas short—nothing more.

Receipts of hogs Kansas City for past week	50,000
Receipts corresponding week, 1895	63,190
" " " 1894	70,910
" " " 1893	31,007
" " " 1892	52,406

Receipts of hogs Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis and Kansas City for past week	271,700
Same cities corresponding week 1895	360,800
" " " 1894	400,400
" " " 1893	188,700
" " " 1892	279,000
" " " 1891	356,000
" " " 1890	371,800

The smallness of receipts kept the market pretty fairly steady, once the prices were established on Monday. Mexico in the market and paid steady prices for such hogs as wanted; \$3.25 the highest point for such, and Morris, Butt & Co. sent southward 24 cars of prime fat hogs, one to Monterey, 23 to the City of Mexico. Besides the 24 cars, 1 car to Chicago and 2 cars to St. Louis. In all 2,074 hogs were shipped. A fair run of Southern hogs. The quality of hogs for the week very uneven, and of rather poor quality some days. Light hogs sold from \$3.17@3.30, mixed packing and prime medium \$3.20@3.30, heavy hogs from \$3.15 to fancy article, \$3.25. For the week Monday gave tops \$3.30, bulk \$3.20@3.25, then dropped a nickel, and continued at that depression, until Saturday gave tops \$3.35, the bulk \$3.20@3.30. No bad reports this week from Kansas or Missouri on hog cholera. As long as the farmers keep quiet on this point we may rest easy that there is no decimation among the hog population.

Receipts of sheep in Kansas City past week	20,260
" " corresponding week 1895	12,444
" " " 1894	12,125
" " " 1893	1,849
" " " 1892	5,971

Receipts in Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Kansas City for past week	105,800
Receipts same cities corresponding week 1895	86,400
" " " 1894	80,500
" " " 1893	86,400
" " " 1892	46,700
" " " 1891	40,100
" " " 1890	50,500

The prices suffered in sympathy with other kinds of stock. Feeders were readily picked up if in fair condition, quite a string of Utah lambs selling at \$3.50 to go to fattening cribs. Native lambs scarce, as usual, selling at \$4.25. Nevada lambs sold at \$3.65, mutton sheep at \$3. New Mexican lambs \$3.50, mutton sheep \$2.85. Some Colorado lambs sold as high as \$4.50. Quite a lot of Utah mutton, 93-lb average, at \$2.85. Highest price for lambs during the week \$4.50, for sheep \$3.35. It is with sincere regret that the friends, and there are a host of them—of Lewis Newgas, for several years superintendent of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.'s packing house, took leave of him last Saturday, he being promoted to a "higher place" in the employment of the firm (who know and can appreciate a good thing when they have such) and surely no more wide-awake, clear headed and progressive business man in every detail than Lewis Newgas.

## RECENT PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS.

## AMERICAN.

571,887—Pump check and relief valve, George H. Reynolds, Chicago, Ill., assignor to the Crane Elevator Company, Same place, Filed July 24, 1896, serial No. 600,455. (No model.) The combination with a discharge passage from a pump and a check valve seated therein, of a relief passage of small capacity relative to said discharge passage operated by said check valve.

571,913—Fluid pressure regulator, Edward Bader, St. Louis, Mo., assignor of one-half to August Fritz, same place. Filed Sept. 19, 1895, serial No. 562,968. In a pressure regulator, the combination of a housing, a valve seat in said housing, a valve provided with recesses in both of its side faces, which are arranged out of transverse line with each other and means for operating said valve.

572,020—Waste oil purifier, Rudolph Metz, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed June 30, 1896, serial No. 597,641. The device consists of an oil purifier in the form of a reservoir for oil. A series of water columns are located in the reservoir and spaced apart from each other and from the side of the reservoir, and a conductor of heat located in said water columns, whereby the oil placed in the said reservoir will extend around the said columns to be heated without coming in direct contact with the conductor of heat. There are other im-

portant features connected with the apparatus of an ingenious and useful character.

## FOREIGN.

Fish, fish offal, and the like, improvements in or relating to the treatment of (for oil and manure, etc.), J. C. W. Stanley, London. English patent, 18,414, Oct. 2, 1895.

The fish is boiled in a long, shallow tank, provided with a perforated plate near the top, and with a worm-conveyor near the bottom. The fish is introduced by means of a hopper through an inlet near the bottom of the tank, and is gradually drawn by the conveyor into a second compartment, from which the solid matter is removed by means of buckets with perforated bottoms, attached to a chain. The oil rising to the surface of the water through the perforated plate, overflows along with some water, into a separate tank, from which the water is withdrawn from below, and re-delivered by pumping, to the corking vessel, so that the same water is used over and over again. The oil is removed and purified by straining or by filtering and washing, or by means of fuller's earth. The residue is used as manure, etc.

571,744—Asbestos filter, Friedrich Boeyer, Vienna, Austria-Hungary. Filed April 23, 1895, serial No. 546,889. The mode of preparing filtering. Media covered by this patent consists of filling the meshes or interstices of a textile fabric with finely divided asbestos, treating the fabric so prepared with a solution of water glass, whereby a cementing mortar is formed, distributing the same uniformly throughout the meshes or interstices of the fabric fixing the mortar by treatment with calcium chloride and rendering same germ proof by treatment with boiling water holding finely divided asbestos and alumina, as kaolin, in suspension.

571,368.—Filter press and filter press plate.—Ernst Hubner, Halle, Germany. Filed August 11, 1894. Serial No. 520,012. The device consists of a filter plate, having on each face a series of upright parallel grooves, those on one face alternated in position relatively to those on the others, and having an international channel, the transverse gutters b and b at top and the transverse gutters c c at bottom connecting the ends of the grooves on the opposite faces of the plate, the gutters on one face of the plate being above those on its other face, two of said gutters communicating with said channel, whereby by placing said gutters one above the other a suitable thickness of metal exists between them, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR

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MANUFACTURERS OF COTTONSEED OIL MILL  
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OF ALL KINDS.

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MANUFACTURERS HIGH GRADE

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Manufacturers of "White Star" Brand of Lard. "Eagle" Brand of Hams and Breakfast Bacon. "Peerless" Brand Sausages.  
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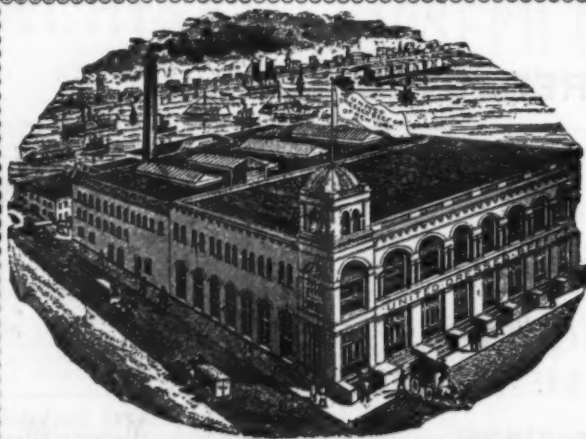
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OUR KETTLE RENDERED LEAF LARD CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

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PACKERS AND EXPORTERS OF INDIA MESS AND ALL SALT BEEF.  
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ISAAC BLUMENTHAL, President.  
LEWIS SAMUELS, Treasurer.

ADOLPH EDELMUTH, Vice-President.  
LEWIS A. LONDON, Secretary.

➡ LOOK AT PAGE 51. ➡

## NEW YORK MARKETS.

### OCEAN AND RAILWAY FREIGHTS.

The market is very quiet. Room continues to increase and rates show a decided falling off. At the moment grain shippers are holding off, the engagements being important. The liberal tonnage offerings and restricted demand therefore cause prices to be unsettled, with a tendency toward a further decline. The quotations for canned meats to Liverpool and London are unchanged, however, 25s. to 30s. per ton being the asking price. Bacon is nominally quoted at 25s. to 30s. per ton, Liverpool, and 27s. 6d. to Antwerp and Marseilles. The rates for lard and cotton oil for the chief European shipping ports are practically unchanged. Pork per barrel is quoted at 3½s. to 4s., Liverpool and Antwerp. Beef, 5s. per bbl., Liverpool, and 5-5-6d., London and Antwerp.

A year ago good to prime steers sold in this market at \$4.45@4.70 per cwt.

Shipments of live stock and dressed meats from this country and Canada during the week of Nov. 21, 1896 was as follows:

	Live Cattle	Live Sheep	Quarters Beef
New York.....	1,678	1,287	10,726
Boston.....	2,994	2,717	8,787
Philadelphia.....	800	.....	1,078
Baltimore.....	825	.....	1,496
Montreal.....	2,507	2,930	.....
Newport News.....	340	.....	.....
	8,844	6,934	22,061

#### Destination of shipments:

	Live Cattle	Live Sheep	Quarters Beef
London.....	3,724	2,446	4,376
Liverpool.....	3,142	3,403	15,362
Glasgow.....	1,572	696	.....
Southampton.....	.....	.....	2,300
Hull.....	125	.....	.....
Bristol.....	198	288	.....
Bermuda & West Indies.....	83	101	.....
	8,844	6,934	22,037

### LIVE CATTLE.

On light supplies the opening of the local markets was firmer, prices ranging about 15c. per cwt. over closing figures of last week. All through the receipts were short and prices remained steady. There was no Texans or ranges offered. Latest cables quote American steers selling at 10@10¼c., dressed weight; American sheep, 8@8¾c.; refrigerated beef, 7@7¼c. A year ago good to prime steers sold in this market at \$4.45@4.70 per cwt.

Shipments of live stock and dressed meats from this country and Canada during the week of Nov. 21, 1896, were as follows:

Good to choice Native Steers.....	4 60 a 5 05
Poor to medium ".....	3 90 a 4 40
Texans and rangers.....	3 10 a 3 95
Cows and Bulls.....	1 30 a 3 10
Oxen and Stags.....	2 90 a 4 15

### LIVE CALVES.

There was a quiet opening to the calf trade at the local yards, and the receipts were liberal, especially grassers and fed calves. Buyers did not seem anxious to buy anything outside of a few choice veals that were offered.

Prices on these grades held steady all week, while other grades were easier. We quote:

Good to prime veals.....	6 25 a 7 00
Poor to medium veals.....	4 00 a 5 75
Grassers.....	2 25 a 2 75
Westerns.....	3 30 a 4 00
Fed Calves.....	3 10 a 4 50

### LIVE HOGS.

The receipts all week at the local yards was light and buyers were not over anxious for a great amount of stock, so there was very little life to the market.

Prices are not notably lower on hogs, while pigs being scarce brought a shade firmer figures.

Local slaughterers had light supplies of

Western purchased hogs at figures a trifle higher than the week previous. We quote:

Hogs, heavy.....	3 50 a 3 65
Hogs, light to medium.....	3 70 a 3 95
Pigs.....	4 05 a 4 30
Roughs.....	3 10 a 3 25

### LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There was a good demand for all kinds of sheep and lambs at the local yard during the week, owing to light receipts. Buyers seemed more anxious for lambs than anything else and caused a demand that had a tendency to put prices higher. Sheep ruled firm during each market day. The receipts show a heavy falling off from the previous week. We quote:

Good to choice lambs.....	4 40 a 5 15
Poor to medium lambs.....	3 75 a 4 25
Good to choice sheep.....	3 20 a 3 75
Common to medium sheep.....	2 50 a 3 00

### DRESSED BEEF.

The market for dressed beef was dull all week, with very little feature to the business. Salesmen were able to force light concessions from buyers on the good to medium grades but rough and light stock was weak. The receipts both of Western and local dressed stock was lighter than for some time past. Prime cuts of beef are selling very bad just at present. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy.....	7½ a 7¾
" light.....	7 a 7¼
Common to fair Native.....	6½ a 6¾
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 a 7¼
" light.....	6½ a 7
Good to prime Westerns.....	6 a 6½
Common to fair Texan.....	5½ a 6½
Good to choice Heifers.....	5½ a 6½
Common to fair Heifers.....	5 a 5½
Choice Cows.....	5½ a 6
Common to fair Cows.....	5 a 5½
Good to choice Oxen and Stags.....	5½ a 6½
Common to fair Oxen and Stags.....	4½ a 5½
Choice Bulls.....	4 a 4½
Common Bulls and Cows for Bologna.....	¾ a 2 a 4

### DRESSED CALVES.

A heavy shrinkage in the receipts of dressed veal the past week allowed the market to recover from the ruinous prices of last week. Choice grades of veal was wanted, while all others sold slow. Very few Western dressed offered. Countries also were scarce toward the close, especially light weights. We quote:

Good to choice veals.....	9½ a 11
Common to medium Veals.....	6 a 8½
Westerns, heavy.....	5 a 5½
" light and medium.....	6½ a 8
Grassers.....	4¼ a 5
Country Dressed.....	5 a 10

### DRESSED HOGS.

The packers and butchers' trade was not wanting many hogs or pigs during the week and prices are a trifle lower. The receipts were unusually light. The trade attributed the dullness to the way fresh cuts were selling. We quote:

Hogs, 180 and over.....	4¼ a 4½
Hogs, 140 and over.....	4¼ a 4½
Hogs, 120 and over.....	4 a 4½
Pigs, light.....	5 a 5½
Pigs, medium.....	5 a 5
Roughs.....	3¾ a 4

### DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

With a short supply both of Western and city slaughtered salesmen were able to recover prices from the heavy break at the close of last week. Sheep toward the end were most sought after, and show the best results of the raise.

Fancy prime stock brought a trifle more than quotations, as some of the trade was looking for them to dress up their stalls, owing to the holidays. We quote:

Good to choice lambs.....	7½ a 8½
Common to medium lambs.....	6 a 7
Good to prime sheep.....	5½ a 6
Common to medium.....	4½ a 5

### PROVISIONS.

(JOBBER TRADE).

The demand for provisions has been light, buyers taking hold more reservedly. Prices on smoked and pickled meats have not made any advances, while fresh cuts were unusually hard to move and prices went lower. We quote:

Smoked hams, 10 to 12 lbs. average.....	10 a 10½
" " 14 to 16 ".....	9½ a 10
" " 18 lbs and over.....	9½ a 10
California hams, smoked.....	6 a 6½
New York cut shoulders, smoked.....	4½ a 5
Boneless bacon.....	8 a 10
Bacon (rib in).....	7½ a 8½
Pickled hams, light.....	9 a 9½
" heavy.....	8 a 8½
" bellies, light.....	6½ a 7
" heavy.....	5 a 5½
" California hams.....	4½ a 5½
Fat backs, 40 to 45.....	4½ a 5½
" 30 to 35.....	4 a 4½
" 20 to 25.....	4 a 4
Pork loins.....	6½ a 7½
Spare ribs, per too.....	13 00 a 15 00

### LIVE POULTRY.

Another week of excessive offerings kept prices low, and shippers had to lose heavily on everything but ducks. It is about time

HARRY ROBE, ASSOCIATED.

## B. C. SHEPARD,

Commission Buyer of

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E. E. JOHNSTON.

## NUTE & JOHNSTON,

COMMISSION BUYERS OF

## HOGS, SHEEP AND CATTLE.

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EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.

OFFICE, ROOM 15, EXCHANGE BUILDING.

A. ZIMMER, Sheep Buyer. JOHN ENOCH, Cattle Buyer.  
C. W. ZIMMER, Hog Buyer.

## ADAM ZIMMER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE PURCHASE OF CATTLE,  
SHEEP AND HOGS.

OFFICE, Live Stock Exchange, N. Y. C., Room 19,  
STOCK YARDS, East Buffalo, N. Y.

I do a strictly Purchasing Business. I will not handle any sale stock under any consideration, consequently I have but one interest in the market, THAT IS to keep prices as low as possible.

## WALTER MILSOM,

Commission Merchant  
FOR THE PURCHASE OF LIVE HOGS.

997 William St., East Buffalo, N. Y.  
N. Y. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.



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**AND ALL PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS.**

**NICHOLS BROS., Greenfield, Mass.**

**DAVENPORT, IOWA.**



shippers realized the conditions of affairs and shut off consignments so as to give the market a chance to recover. We quote:

Fowls, Local, per lb.	a 8
Western, per lb.	7½ a 8
Southern, " "	7 a 7½
Chickens, local, per lb.	a 6
Western, " "	6 a
Southern, " "	5 a 5½
Roosters, old, per lb.	4 a
Turkeys	8 a 9
Ducks, Western, per pair	65 a 85
Southern, per pair	60 a 68
Geese, Western, per pair	1 25 a 1 50
Southern, " "	1 00 a 1 25

### DRESSED POULTRY.

The dressed poultry trade for the holiday week turned out fairly satisfactory to shippers of turkeys, while all other stock sold at low figures. Dry packed turkeys of choice quality and in good condition were scarce. Most shippers owing to the condition of the weather when shipping took the precaution to send the shipments iced, which was a wise act, as quite a number of consignments shipped dry packed came in poor condition. Stock arrived very irregularly, so that at no time was there a glut; this kept the market in good shape, as it had buyers guessing all the time. Chickens and fowl were plentiful and seemed to be neglected, as the demand was light and prices low. There was a good inquiry for ducks and geese at paying prices to shippers. Nearby State turkeys, fowl and chickens were scarce this year for the holiday trade.

Turkeys, av. best, as they run	12 a 14
" scalded	12 a 13
" culs	8 a 10
" old, mixed weights, per lb.	10½ a 12
Chickens, Philadelphia, selected	a 14
" common to good	9 a 11
" Western, d. p., fancy	8½ a 9
" " av. prime	a 8
" " common	5 a 7
" " scalded, choice large	a 9
" " av. prime	a 8
" " poor to fair	5½ a 7½
Fowls, Western, dry-picked, choice	8½ a 9
" " scalded, av. prime	8 a 8½
" " poor to fair	6 a 7
Old Cocks, Western, per lb.	a 6
Ducks, Western, per lb.	12 a 14
Old Ducks, Western	9 a 10
Geese, per lb.	10 a 13
Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz.	1 75 a 2 25
" poor to good, per doz.	1 25 a 1 50

### GAME.

There was a good demand for nearly all descriptions of game during the week for anything that was good, but a large part of the consignments were of a poor quality or more or less out of order.

Quail, choice, per doz.	1 75 a 2 00
" small, " "	1 00 a 1 50
Partridges, near-by, per pair	90 a 1 00
" Western, undrawn, prime, pair	a 75
" " prime, drawn	50 a 60

Grouse, Western, prime per pair	1 25 a 1 40
Woodcock, fair to choice, per pair	75 a 1 00
Wild Ducks, canvas, per pair	2 50 a 3 00
" roadheads, per pair	1 50 a 2 00
" mallard, per pair	50 a 80
" blue wing, teal, per pair	a 40
" green wing, teal, per pair	25 a 30
" common, per pair	20 a 25
Rabbits, per pair	15 a 25
Venison, saddles, per lb.	15 a 18
" whole deer, per lb.	10 a 12

### SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing. Black	6½	7½
" White	10	12
" Red Zanzibar	15	20
" Shot	6	
Allspice	6	8
Coriander	4	6
Cloves	10	18
Mace	45	60
Nutmegs, 110s	50	50
Ginger, Jamaica	23	26
" African	10	13
Sage Leaf	10	12
" Rubbed		12
Marjoram	25	

### SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, English, wide per keg	32 00
" per ½ keg	17 00
" medium, per keg	25 00
" Australian, per lb.	30 a 40
" New Zealand, wide	30 a 40
" domestic, per keg	20 00
Hog, American, cas, per lb.	14
" bbis, per lb.	14
" ½ bbis, per lb.	15
" kegs, per lb.	16
Beef guts, rounds, per set	15
" per lb.	3 a 4
" bungs, per piece	a 7
" per lb.	5 a 6
" middles, per set	40
" per lb.	7 a 8
" weasands, per 1,000	4½ c. per 100

### BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough butcher's fat	1½
Inferior	1
*Suet, fresh and heavy	2½
Shop bones (per cwt.)	15 a 25

### GREEN CALF SKINS.

Veal Skins, No. 1	13
Veal Skins, No. 2	11
Buttermilks, No. 1	11
Buttermilks, No. 2	09
Kips, No. 1, Heavy	1.90
Kips, No. 1, Light	1.60
Kips, No. 2, Heavy	1.65
Kips, No. 2, Light	1.20
Buttermilk Kips	1.30
Branded Kips	1.60
C. S. No. 3	40
Bobs	25

### BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Good country hide cuttings per lb.	1½ a 2
Skins, green	¾ a 1
" dry	¾ a 1
Bones, dry and clean, 2000 lbs.	14 00

### CHEMICALS AND SOAP MAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74 per cent. caustic soda, 2½ for 60 per cent.; 77 per cent. caustic soda, 2.25 for 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2.40 lb; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 4c. lb; sal soda, 70c. per 100 lb; carb. of potash, 5½c. lb; caustic potash 5½c. lb; borax 5½c. lb; talc 1½c. lb; Cochin cocoanut oil, 6¼@6½c. lb; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 5¼@6c. lb; palm oil, 4¼c. lb in casks; yellow olive oil, 55c. gal.; green olive oil, 50c. gal.; green olive oil foots, 4¼c. lb; cottonseed oil, 27½c. gallon; cottonseed soap stock, 1¼c. lb; rosin, \$2.25 to \$3 per 280 lb.

### The Fertilizer Market.

There is nothing new to report, market conditions being as when last reported. A fair volume of goods is passing into consumption, and judging from the fact that stocks are not plentiful at primary sources, improved prices are expected in the near future. Azotine is moving in a limited way at former quotations. Fish scrap is firm, and the demand shows improvement. Kainit is being shipped in large quantities to the South at the fiscal prices. A fair inquiry obtains for tankage. Dried blood is meeting with fair attention at former prices, which are quoted as follows:

Tankage, 9 to 9½ am.	5 to 10 phos.	\$13.00 a 13.50 f.o.b.
" 9	18 to 20 "	14.00 a 14.50 "
" 10	12 to 12 "	14.00 a 14.50 "
Dried blood, per unit of ammonia		\$1.35
Concentrated tankage		\$1.27½ a \$1.30
Ground bone, fine average, per ton		\$19 00 a 21 00
Azotine		1 80
Kainit, future shipment, per 2,000 lbs.		8 80 a 9 25
Kainit, ex store, in bulk		8 10 a 9 25
Kaiseret, future shipments		7 25 a 7 50
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., fut. ship.		1 78 a 1 81½
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ship, ex store		1 80 a 1 82½
Nitrate of soda, spot		1 75 a 1 77½
Nitrate of soda, future		1 80 a 1 85
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less than 2½ per cent. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.)		1 03 a 1 05½
The same, spot		1 03 a 1 05½
High grade manure salt (90 a 98 per cent. sulphate potash), to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)		1 99½ a 2 03
Manure salt in bulk, 24 a 36 per cent. per unit O. F.		36½ a 38
Bone black, spent, per ton		16 00 a 16 50
Ammonia superphosphate, high grade		25 00 a 26 00
Sulphate ammonia, for gas, per 100 lbs.		2 15 a 2 20
Sulphate ammonia, for bone, per 100 lbs.		2 10 a 2 15
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs.		5 00 a 5 25
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.		3 00 a
The same, dried		3 25 a 3 40

### BALTIMORE FERTILIZER REPORT.

The market the past week has been steady without a great deal of business developing.

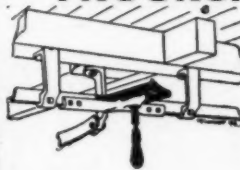
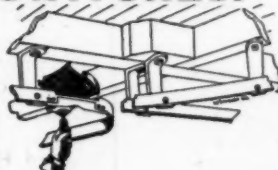
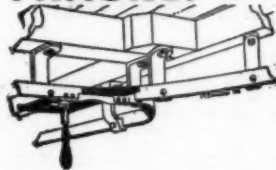
We note sales in Chicago of some 8½ and 20 Ground Tankage, at 13.50. Some Hoof Meal, at 1.45; Blood, at 1.57½ and 7, and 30; Contract at 12.50.

### THE GLUE MARKET.

The good demand continues, and now that the busy season is well under way still further is the improvement expected. Foreign glues are yet in scant supply, and owing to the interest evinced in those grades prices show a disposition to harden. No change is reported in values, which are herewith subjoined:

A Extra, white	22c
1 Extra	18c
1 " "	16c
1 X	14c
1½ Hide, brown	13½c
1½ " "	13c
1½ " "	12c
1½ Bone	10c
1½ " "	9c
1½ " "	8c
1½ " "	7c

### TRACKS. ~ SWITCHES. ~ TRUCKS.



CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.  
REFER TO ALL FORMER CUSTOMERS.

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...NEW YORK.

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OF SPICES

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# Cripple Creek Gold.

WE ADVISE THE IMMEDIATE PURCHASE OF THE FOLLOWING STOCKS,  
FOR EITHER A SPECULATION OR INVESTMENT:

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Just south and within 300 feet of the world-famous Independence mine. Now selling at 10c.

## BULL HILL GOLD TUNNEL CO.

A tunnel site through Bull Hill, running under many shipping mines, at 3c. per share.

## THE MUTUAL BENEFIT MINING & LEASING CO.

Has a three years' lease on the Oldest Tunnel Site in Cripple Creek, containing 100 acres, between the Anchoria Leland and C. O. D. mines, also the Lelia mine containing 10 acres. 700,000 shares out of 1,100,000 still in the treasury. \$7,000 plant of machinery, etc. This stock is now selling at 5¼c.

WRITE OR WIRE US FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

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## CALLERINE — THE IDEAL FOOD PRESERVATIVE.

For the Preservation of all kinds of Food Products, Milk, Cream and Butter. Fish, Flesh or Fowl, Fruits and Vegetables without the use of ice or any other preservative.

**CALLERINE**  
WILL PRESERVE MEATS OF ALL KINDS.

### WE GUARANTEE

CALLERINE to be entirely free from Salicylic, Boracic or Benzoic Acid, Coal Tar Products or any Salt or Compound of the same.

SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS FREE ON APPLICATION.

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CALLERINE MFG. CO., 34 W. Chestnut St., Lancaster, Pa.

THE CALLERINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,  
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We have furnished Rope for  
some of the largest Drives  
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**Horse Casings Wanted** SEND OFFERS TO  
**KACHELMACEER & BÖHMER,**  
174 Chambers St., New York.

**WANT AND FOR SALE ADS, can be found on PAGE 50.**



## COTTON CAKE, MEAL AND SEED AT NEW ORLEANS.

Cottonseed meal was nominal at \$19@ \$19.50. Receivers' prices were as follows: Cottonseed, \$8 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered net to the mills; cottonseed meal jobbing at depot, \$16.25@ \$16.50 per short ton, \$18.50@ \$18.75 per long ton for export f. o. b.; cottonseed oil, 20c. per gallon for strictly prime crude; in bulk, 18c., and 25@26c. for refined oil at wholesale or for shipment; oil cake, \$18.50@ \$18.75 per long ton f. o. b.; foots, 1/2@3/4c.

## PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Membership tickets are nominally quoted at \$200. A number of new faces are to be seen on the floor, but brokers report a general lack of interest in the purchase of tickets, a reflection, doubtless, of the disappointment experienced in commercial lines.

In the cotton oil corner one is met with the uniformly same statement that there is "nothing doing." The comment applies almost to all other lines, weak and declining markets being the feature of the hour. Prospective purchasers are evidently holding off for a further declination in values. The boom which has been expected as a direct result of the election has not yet "struck" the Produce Exchange, but it is believed by those who were interviewed that it is coming, slow though it be.

Among the visitors we noticed on the floor during the week were C. G. Suter, St. Louis; George Bland, Boston; S. O. Adams, Chicago; H. E. Morgan and H. Wharnccliffe, Baltimore; I. Miller, London, England; P. Cornelius, Liverpool, England; John Hammat, Chicago; C. G. Walker, Chicago; and C. B. Hill, Buffalo.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We gladly and as promptly as possible answer all reasonable questions in this column sent to us by our SUBSCRIBERS or ADVERTISERS.

Answers desired by mail should be accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

Persons desiring not to be known as making an inquiry should add a nom de plume to their questions. By so doing they will avoid identification in this column. The correct name and address should, however, for the publisher's satisfaction, accompany each request for information.

R. E., ALABAMA.—We consider the hand thermometer which we forwarded you for instantaneously testing the temperature of the meats in the cooking kettle worthy of the praise you have accorded it, and are therefore gratified that our recommendation and description of same have been so fully borne out. Our expert has used this excellent instrument in practical oil milling for many years, and we believe the credit of its introduction is due to him. It is an absolutely valuable method of instantaneously ascertaining the exact temperature in the meal at any time during the cooking process.

ENGINEER, CHATTANOOGA.—The capacity of the engine you speak of would not be in our opinion adequate for the work which it is expected to perform. To run an ice-making plant of the size you need at least a 12 or 14 h. p. engine should be used. Concerning the question of ice making as a dual business in cotton oil making we have received several inquiries recently, which suggested the editorial on same subject in this issue, and to which we refer you.

I. O. B., STOCK YARDS.—The whole side of the hog, with the exception of the ham, comes under this designation. For technical information of this nature we refer you to our Directory and Hand Book of the Meat and Provision Trades, particulars of same

with regard to contents and price you will observe in any recent issue of "The National Provisioner."

T. E., NEWBURG.—Write to Philip R. Gill, millwright and machinist, Bowne street, Brooklyn. His make of elevators we believe to be well suited to the nature of your work. With regard to repairing plant the Kley Engineering Company, 231 West Forty-second street, New York, will doubtless furnish you with the desired information.

A. B. L.—Where the indorsement of a party was written on certain instruments payable to him by one claiming to be his agent, who transferred the paper to a third party, and the payee had the benefit of the proceeds, which he retained with knowledge of the facts, it is immaterial to an issue of the right to the proceeds whether he had authorized the indorsement or had knowledge of it at the time. *Hunt vs. Listonberger* (App. Ct. Ind.) 42 N. E. Reporter, 964. (72) No. 2.—A party who wrote to another that he had a contract for the sale of fruit, signed in the name of the party to whom he wrote, "By W., Agent," and wanted to know if W. was in fact his agent, and if the contract was correct. The manager for the party addressed replied that W. had bought some apricots on our advice, but we are not aware that he bought them in our name. We will handle them, however, and think there is no question on the money part of the transaction," adding that the writer would be in the neighborhood of the first party shortly, and would arrange the matter. A few days later, and before the first party shipped the fruit, the manager visited the locality, but made no effort to see the first party. The Supreme Court of California held that the second party was by its acts prevented from repudiating the contract.—*Pope vs. Armsby Co.*, 43 Pacific Reporter, 589. (94)

R. S., SCRANTON.—It is not uncommon for us to receive such complaints as you make concerning the quality of the wire frequently found on the market. If you consult our advertising pages you will find the names of responsible houses who have soap cutting wires in stock which will not break, even with the hardest soaps, while slipping is practically impossible.

C. M. M., ROSE, N. Y.—When in making a chattel mortgage an article is omitted by mutual mistake, the purchase price of which was included in the notes secured by the mortgage, it is admissible in an action to foreclose the mortgage, to allow the mortgage to be corrected so as to include such article. *Tex. Ct. Civ. App.* 36 S. W. Rep. 1010.

JAMES Mc. C., MIFFLINTON, PA.—Where the owner of three lots of land conveyed the two outside lots to different persons, covenanting against any building being erected on the middle lot over 10 feet high, the owners of the outside lots waive the right to object to the erection of buildings exceeding 10 feet in height, where they erect party

walls to a greater height, which walls rest partly on land included in the lines of the middle lot. *Landell v. Hamilton*. Sup. Ct. Penn. 35 Atl. Rep. 242.

## FERTILIZER MACHINERY FOR SALE.

One engine, 15x22, from 80 to 100 H. P., nearly new; one No. 7, three-cylinder Anderson dryer, capacity about six tons dry tanking per day; two 48-inch Denmead bone mills and cages, and screens, elevator, pulleys, shafting, gearing, etc., for grinding fertilizer and bones. CINCINNATI DESICCATING Co., United Bank Building, Third and Walnut, Cincinnati, O.

\* At the meeting of the Board of Tariff Commissioners in Toronto this week, a delegation of pork packers said the pork packing industry had increased 50 per cent. since 1881; two-thirds of the hogs produced in Canada being consumed in that country, while there had been great increases in the export of hams and bacon. Protection was regarded as the cause of the development. They opposed any change in the tariff.

\* Western packers evidently consider Florida a good field for the disposal of their product. Three of the largest firms in this line are now established in Jacksonville, namely, Armour & Co., G. H. Hammond Co. and the Cudahy Co. Nelson, Morris & Co., who about five years ago operated a house in Jacksonville, will re-establish their branch.

\* The Chattanooga Beef and Ice Co. has formally organized, with J. W. Jones, president; J. B. Cameron, secretary, and J. W. Post, manager. Plans for the plant are now being prepared by R. H. Hunt. The company will manufacture ice, pack beef and manufacture fertilizers.

ESTABLISHED 1831.

**FOSTER DEBEVOISE,**

(Successor to WM. E. CLARK & BRO.)



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**BEST ICE HOUSES AND FIXTURES**

**BUT THOSE WE MAKE ARE A No. 1.**

We make them of the best material and employ only the best mechanics.

**Our Ice Houses often Stand at 36°!!!**

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HICKORY SKEWERS, TOOLS, SCALES, BASKETS, ETC.



## A TWO-CENT MISTAKE



don't amount to much in any business, but the sticking point is that a clerk is just as liable to make a mistake of \$2.00 as he is of two cents, and a few mistakes like this would pay for enough of Allison's Coupon Books to last a year or more. With these books mistakes are impossible.

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for \$10.00 give him a \$10.00 Allison Coupon Book, charge him with this amount and there you are. No trouble at all. If he buys a plug of tobacco for ten cents, tear off a ten-cent coupon—that's all, and so on for all his purchases up to the limit of the book. NO PASS BOOK, NO CHARGING, NO TIME LOST, NO DISPUTES, NO ERRORS. There are other Coupon Books, of course, but why not

have the best—Allison's. Let us send you a cancelled sample free. For sale by the jobbing trade or by

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ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS.

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Inspectors, Weighers, Etc.  
Provisions, Lard, Tallow, Oleo, Oils,  
—Etc.—  
NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

### THE PACKERS' HAND BOOK.

Is indispensable in every progressive packing house. See particulars, page 51. Order Blank for same, page 29.

**P. G. GRAY,**  
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Grease, Tallow, Fertilizers, etc.  
**PROVISIONS.**  
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**S. P., SMOKED MEATS,**  
**LARD and COMPOUND**  
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Fertilizing Material, Tallow, Grease,  
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72 BOARD OF TRADE,  
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**RICHARD MCCARTNEY,**  
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Fish and Oyster Markets fitted up.  
All Orders Promptly Attended to.  
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### DIRECTORY

Of the Meat and Provision Trades—7,000  
Names. See page 49. Other Blank, page 29.

## GEORGE W. PRICE

has commenced this season's manufacture of

### Hill's Celebrated Trenton Sausage.

PRICE'S PREPARED HAM, SAUSAGE,  
BOLOGNA, FRANKFURTS, SCHAPPE  
AND BREAKFAST BACON.  
THIS SEASON'S FRESH PORK, SUGAR-  
CURED HAMS, BEEF TONGUES, BONE-  
LESS HAM, DRIED BEEF, LIVER  
PUDDINGS.

I am prepared to fill all orders promptly. No adulterations used in any of our products. Patronage solicited.

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Best Sausage Casings of Every Description.

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**PRESS CLOTH** FOR PRESSING  
TANKAGE, BLOOD, ETC.  
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PACKERS and  
PROVISIONERS.

834, 836 & 838 North Second St.,

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**SEE COUPON ON PAGE 29.**

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GREAT  
TRAINS.  
**"BIG  
FOUR"**

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## ECONOMY.

## EQUITY.

## SECURITY

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# AMERICAN UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid-up Cash Capital, \$500,000,

January 1, 1896.

\$488 ASSETS to each \$100 LIABILITIES.

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## UNEXCELLED FEATURES:

Incontestable after one year.  
Non-forfeitable after three years.

Paid-up or Extended Insurance provided in case of failure to pay premiums.

Annual Dividends.  
Loans up to 75% of Reserve.  
One month's grace allowed for payment of premiums.

Lowest Premiums.

Has written more insurance and has more insurance in force than any other Company in a like period of its existence.

Issues Renewable Term, Ordinary Life, Limited Payments, Endowment, Partnership or Joint Life, and Trust Fund Policies.

*Energetic and Reliable Agents Wanted.  
Men of ability can secure liberal contracts.*

For particulars send to Franklin Trust Bldg., Cor. Montague and Clinton Sts.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

## CHICAGO MARKETS.

### LARDS.

Prime Steam.....	4 1/4
Neutral.....	6
Compound.....	4 1/4

### STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines.....	5
---------------------	---

### OILS.

Lard oil, Extra.....	35
"    No. 1.....	30
"    No. 1.....	28
"    No. 2.....	26
Oleo oil, "Extra".....	6 1/2
Neatsfoot Oil, Pure.....	50
"    Extra.....	38
"    No. 1.....	33

### TALLOW.

Tallow Oil.....	32
Packers' Prime.....	a 4
No. 2.....	3 1/2
Edible Tallow.....	4 1/2
Demand for tallow good.	

### GREASES.

Brown.....	2 1/2
Yellow.....	a 3
White.....	3 1/2
Bone.....	3 1/2

### BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat.....	3 1/2
Inferior or black fat.....	a 4
Suet.....	1 1/2
Shop Bones, per 100 lbs.....	16

### COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks.....	23 1/4
Crude, ".....	20 1/4
Butter oil, barrels.....	30

### FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, 16 to 17 units.....	1.50	Chgo. f. o. b.
Hoof meal, per unit.....	1.45	"
Concent. tankage, 14 to 15 p. c. p. unit.....	1.40	"
Unground tankage, 10 to 11 p. c. per ton.....	14.00	"
Unground tankage, 9 & 20 p. c. per ton.....	13.00	"
Unground tankage, 8 & 20 p. c. per ton.....	12.00	"
Unground tankage, 7 & 30 p. c. per ton.....	11.00	"
Unground tankage, 6 & 35 p. c. per ton.....	10.50	"
Bone meal, per ton.....	18.00	"
Bones, rough, "packers".....	16.50	"
Steamed bone meal per ton.....	15.50	"
Ground tankage, \$1 per ton extra.....		"

### HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns No. 1.....	\$170 per ton	65-70 lbs. average
Hoofs.....	\$20.00 per ton	
Round Shin Bones.....	\$47.00	"
Flat Shin Bones.....	\$37.50	"
Thigh Bones.....	\$90 per ton	90-100 lbs. average

### PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins.....	5	a 5 1/2
Pocket Pieces.....		a
Tenderloins.....		a 13
Spare ribs.....		a 4
Trimnings.....		a 3 1/2
Ham Trimmings.....		a
Shoulder butts.....		a 3 1/2
Hocks.....		a 3
Tail Bones.....		a 2 1/2
Pigs' Tails.....		a 2
Snouts.....		a
Cheek Meat.....		a 2
Skinny Shoulders.....		a 4 1/2
Dry Salt Spare Ribs.....		a 2

### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts.....	62,061	2,731	171,429	71,775
Ship'ts.....	18,262	506	36,340	26,055
Receipts.....	53,512	2,147	234,092	66,273
Ship'ts.....	12,694	155	28,562	10,738
Receipts.....	77,188	2,881	237,465	69,386
Ship'ts.....	22,914	411	36,583	9,371
Average weight of hogs week ending November 21, 1896, 242 lbs.; week ending November 23, 1896, 241 lbs.; week ending November 10, 1894, 235 lbs.				

Improvements will be made to the plant of the Shreveport Ice and Refrigerating Company, at Shreveport, La.

## P. DONAHUE & SON,

Highest Prices Paid for

## HIDES, FAT AND SKINS,

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Calf Skins,

Tallow, &c.

Sheep and Lamb Skins,

Pelts.

## JOSEPH HABERMAN

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NEW YORK CITY.

### REFERENCES:

The Bowery Bank of New York,  
"The National Provisioner."

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Also Plate, Naval and Prime Beef,

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SEE COUPON ON PAGE 29.

## WHAT'S THE MARKET

ON...

HIDES

SKINS

PELTS

TALLOW

GREASE

SEND for free copy of our paper. Market Reports each week from Chicago and all leading markets.

Pays to keep posted.

....

Hide and Leather,

154 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.



## PROVISIONS AND LARD.

Continued from page 9.)

lard in New York was quoted 4.27½, cost and freight, 4.25, and tank 3.95, at which 2 tanks sold; 170 city lard sold at 3½, 200 bbls. of pork at unchanged prices, 1,000 city pickled hams 8½c., for 12-lb. with 4c. bid and ¼ asked for good brands of city shoulders.

On Wednesday, receipts of hogs at the West were as estimated and 5@10 off, with Armour selling pork, Swift and Hately lard and ribs, breaking the former 12½c., the two latter 5@7½, causing a decline of one to two points for the day. In New York Western lard was quoted 4.24@4.22½ in tanks at 4.90@02½, with sales of two or three, at those figures; 250 city lard sold at 3½ early, but chiefly at 3%, to local refiners. Continent refined lard reduced to 4.50, cost and freight, 4.17½. 500 city pickled hams 8%, 25 boxes clear bellies 5½c. Hogs were unchanged and the market dull. 1,000 tcs. of neutral lard sold in Chicago recently at 5½c., but offered at 5¼.

The influence of the wheat market on provisions was variable, although it had more or less effect on advancing and depressing prices than recently, and the above fluctuations were in sympathy with that, as well as with hogs, until Tuesday, when provisions declined in the face of 1½c. advance in wheat and on Wednesday the same was repeated with one to two points lower provisions in face of 1½c. higher wheat market.

BEEF PRODUCTS have been quiet and unchanged, with about the usual trade in city packed, namely, 600 bbls. and 400 tcs. at old quotations. Hams have been firmer, with a little more doing at the East, and sales of a few carlots cost and freight at different points in New York and the New England States, at \$17.50 delivered. Canned beef neglected, unchanged and nominal.

The interruption of a holiday on Thursday still further reduced the volume of business for the week, which was of little more than a holiday character.

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK REPORT.

(MALLORY, SON &amp; ZIMMERMAN CO.)

Written Especially for the National Provisioner.

HOGS.—Notwithstanding the general cry from the packers and other "bears" during the past two months, advocating heavy supplies of hogs, the receipts for November will not exceed 650,000 head. These figures are about the smallest for any November on record since Chicago pretended to be a market, and show a reduction of about 300,000 head compared with last November, and a reduction of 125,000 compared with last month. The warm weather and the holiday season have all been given as reasons for the lower prices which have prevailed, and from the course of the markets it might appear to outsiders or to those who have not been in the business long that the receipts of hogs were really heavy, while the facts, as given above, are just the reverse. Owing largely to the absence of outside speculation, which now seems to be engaged in the wheat market, the packers have been able to manipulate the hog market and to force prices down in the face of very light receipts. Prices this month are considerably below the average for the past twenty-five years, and in fact, with one or two exceptions, are the lowest for November during the past twenty-five years. We have often called the attention of our readers in the past to these conditions, and we sincerely hope they have profited by the warnings given them. As remarked before, "a 'bull' market which does not advance is not very satisfactory to those interested on that side." Our readers should also remember that it will take time for the trade and business generally to recover from the depressed and unnatural condition existing during the last few years. We still have

confidence in the future, and whenever general business conditions become normal and the people are furnished work long enough to overcome the "under consumption" from which we have suffered, we look for better times. Stocks of provisions (with the exception of lard) are not very large, and we will go into next year with comparatively moderate supplies of everything except lard, and whenever the trade generally decides that excessive hog supplies are not going to be the general rule the market will take its natural and logical position. The demand seems to be good, although at the present time foreign-grown hogs are being liquidated, and, as usual at this season of the year, there is a temporary let up in the export demand. All classes of operators are engaged in the business, and as money is now easy for the packers, we should have more active and more steady markets before a great while. With the advent of steady cold weather we believe the packers will take hold more freely, but the provision market will have to advance before it will be safe to discount the future. We look for larger receipts during the next four weeks, and would not be surprised to see prices even lower than they are at present, but we still believe in a better market and better prices later on, even with a considerable increase in the receipts. We believe good hogs bought to sell here from \$3@3.25 will be all right for the near future.

CATTLE AND SHEEP.—Receipts of cattle continue liberal. The market for choice grades was well sustained, while other grades, including butchers' stock, ruled 15@25c. lower. The "turkey" season is now over until Christmas, and we look for a better market for all kinds of cattle, and still advise making them good before shipping.

The demand for sheep and lambs seems to be better than for any other class of stock, and prices have gradually advanced until they are within 25 per cent. of the best time this year. We will doubtless get larger receipts during the next few weeks, and probably some reaction from outside prices, but the outlook is still favorable for good sheep and lambs.

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

Since our letter of last week provisions have ruled rather more active and have sold lower than the prices quoted in our last report. But on the sudden and unexpected dropping off of hog receipts they rallied quite sharply and advanced from Friday to Monday's close 42½c. a barrel on pork, 22½c. a hundred on lard, and 20c. a hundred on ribs. This advance was caused entirely by the greatly diminished hog receipts. The estimates for last week were from 190,000 to 200,000. The actual receipts were but 170,456 against 234,000 a year ago and 237,000 two years ago. The estimates for this week are only 150,000 and it is likely to be considerably short of that for Monday's receipts were but 23,000. The future of the speculative market will depend a great deal on the run of hogs. The packers are interested in getting the price down, and there is a large line of shorts out, who will, no doubt, watch the stock yard reports with great interest, and unless there is an improvement soon in the hog situation, they may get uneasy and want to cover and it's doubtful if much of a short line could be covered without materially advancing prices. Friday the speculative market opened lower in sympathy with a weak grain market. But first prices were the lowest and there was a steady advance of 20c. a barrel in pork and 7½@10c. a hundred in lard and ribs. The best buying was by Wolff. The English houses were buying lard. There was an idea that one of the

packers was buying in short lard and ribs. Saturday on very light hog receipts the market opened firm from 5 to 10 higher. There was more outside trade. Logan bought about 5,000 barrels pork and Norton & Worthington were good buyers of ribs. The week's shipment of meats was large, but comparatively small of lard.

Tuesday the market experienced quite a severe break, and this more remarkable as wheat was very strong and booming and the hog receipts were small, only 19,000. But the packers appear to be against the price and there is not enough outside trade to withstand their raiding. The English houses were also selling. Pork sold off 20c.; lard, 12½c.; and ribs, 7½c., but recovered part of the decline. If hog receipts increase we look for a lower provision market.

## CASH PROVISIONS.

W. Thomas Nash reports during the week trade in fresh pork has been very limited and prices lower. Pork loins 11@13 quotable to-day at 5½c. Fresh Boston butts, 4c., and trimmings, 3½c. Buyers and sellers seem to be apart on green meats with rather more inquiry for picnics and the market is about as follows: Green hams, 10@12, 8c.; 12@14, 7½c.; 14@16, 7¼c.; 18@20, 6¼c.; skinned, 18@20, 6¼c.; picnics, 5@6, 4½c.; 6@8, 4¼c.; 8@10, 4c. New York shoulders, 8@10, 4¼c.; 10@12, 4½c.; skinned, 8@10, 4½c.; 10@12, 4¾c. Clear bellies 8@10, 5½c.; 10@12, 5½c. S. P. meats in better request the last few days with very light stocks of fully cured on hand; 12@14 S. P. hams, 8½c.; 14@16, 8½c.; 18@20, 7½c. S. P. skinned hams, 16@18, 7½c.; 18@20, 7¼c. S. P. clear bellies, 8@10, 5½c.; 10@12, 5¼c. The advance in D. S. meats has checked the demand somewhat, though for this late season a fair amount is going out. The receipts of hogs have been disappointing and packers have not responded to buyers' views as they did last week, and do not seem willing to discount the future until receipts are more in accordance with what are usually expected at this time so the market at the moment is firm with indications of weakening on increased receipts.

## Supplementary Reports.

## COTTONSEED OIL.

Friday's market was dull and easy in spite of higher lard, as there were no buyers. Old prime yellow offered at 24¼c., New York; new do., 25c.; crude, 22c.; tanks, at 17@18c., as to location on Atlantic coast, but not a bid on anything reported.

## TALLOW AND STEARINE.

Friday's markets were dull and weak, at quotations East and West, with only moderate sales reported in either market, and only for local account, although the higher provision market made holders slightly steadier. But not an exporter in sight or sound.

Friday's market was wholly nominal, and neglected up to the close. East and west at old prices or less asked and no demand. Rotterdam also nominally weak and lower, one quotation only; last sales and asking prices.

## PROVISIONS AND LARD

Estimates of stock of provisions Dec. 1 at Chicago are 90,000 bbls. old pork, 20,000 new ditto, 150,000 tcs. contract lard and 12,000,000 lb of ribs.

Products opened on Friday 7½c. up in Chicago and gained 5c. more on continued small hog receipts—only 19,000 there—and 10c. higher prices therefore, to fall back 7½c. on free selling by packers, advance 20c. on their covering, to close for the day 17½c. higher, after a fairly active trade. Lard opened 5c. up, gained 2½c. more, lost 2½c., advanced 7½c., and closed 10c. up for the day, after an active trade, packers covering. Ribs opened 2½c. up, gained 2½c. more, lost 2½c., advanced 10c., and closed 7½c. up for day, and more active. The Price Current admits it is not clear what keeps hog receipts so light, except warm weather and holding back for feeding, while less complaints are heard of cholera. The spot markets for products were hardly changed. Spot lard New York being no higher and not salable, only 100 tcs. city reported at 3½c., 200 pork, 2 tanks lard at \$3.95 quoted, 1,000 city pickled shoulders, 4½c., 500 12-lb do., loose, 8½c. and bid, with bellies neglected.



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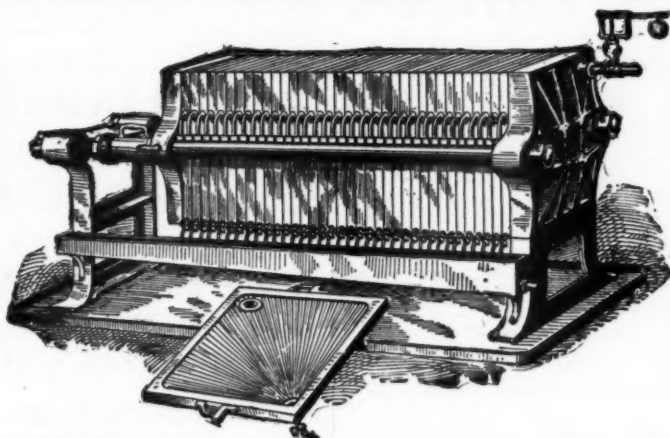
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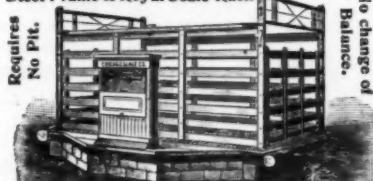
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Vacuum Pans, Steam Jacket Kettles,  
BATAVIA, ILL. Caldrons, Hog Scalders, etc.

SEND FOR FULL INFORMATION.

### SEE COUPON ON PAGE 29.

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**U. S. Standard**  
Steel Frame & Royal Scale Rack



Requires No Pit. No change of Balance.

Hundreds of specialties at less than Wholesale prices, viz:  
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FIXTURES and  
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Fish Markets Fitted Up.  
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SHEET IRON  
SMOKE HOUSES.

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WITH REGARD TO PRESS ROOM AP-  
PLIANCES AND METHODS. ORDER  
THE BOOK NOW. BLANK CAN BE  
FOUND ON PAGE 21.

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For your...  
Butchers' Tools, Skewers, Lard Kettles,  
Presses Stuffers etc. Fixtures of all kinds.

Butchers' Blocks our Specialty.

27 Tenth Avenue, New York,

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THE ONLY LINE maintaining a regular service to the European Continent with TWIN SCREW STEAMERS. New York-Plymouth (London)-Charbourg (Paris)-Hamburg Holding the record for fastest time on this route.

Columbia, Sept. 24, 7 a.m.  
Normannia, Oct. 1, 10 a.m.  
Aug. Victoria, Oct. 8, 7 a.m.  
Furst Bismarck, Oct. 15, 10 a.m.

Normannia, Oct. 29, 10 a.m.  
Aug. Victoria, Nov. 5, 7 a.m.  
Furst Bismarck, Nov. 12, 10 a.m.  
Normannia, Nov. 26, 10 a.m.

**REGULAR SERVICE** between NEW YORK and HAMBURG direct.

By new Twin Screw mail steamers and other steamers.

**BALTIC LINE** Direct Service between NEW YORK and STETTIN.

Georgia, Sept. 19, 2 p.m.  
Virginia, Oct. 3, 2 p.m.  
Venetia, Oct. 17, 2 p.m.  
Georgia, Nov. 7, 2 p.m.

Virginia, Nov. 21, 2 p.m.  
Venetia, Dec. 5, 2 p.m.  
Georgia, Dec. 26, 2 p.m.  
Virginia, Jan. 9, '97, 2 p.m.

**SPECIAL WINTER CRUISES** To Orient, leaving New York, January 26th, 1897. To the West Indies, leaving New York on Thursday, February 11th, 1897. Special pamphlets, containing full description of these trips, will be sent upon application to the

Hamburg-American Line,  
37 Broadway, New York, Cor. La Salle and Randolph  
Sts., Chicago.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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## SKEWERS

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BEST OF HICKORY.

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Brass and Copper Founder  
COPPER BURNING BRANDS FOR  
PACKERS' USE A  
SPECIALTY.

Send your pattern and I will send sample of work free of charge, with estimate.  
Finest Material and Workmanship Guaranteed.

**A Five Dollar Safe** IN THE  
**PRODUCE EXCHANGE VAULTS,**  
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Will hold a large number of Deeds, Mortgages, Insurance Policies, Bonds, Stocks and other valuable papers. **INSPECTION INVITED.**

**See Coupon on Page 29.**

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Manufacturers and Designers of

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Fixtures and Ice Boxes,

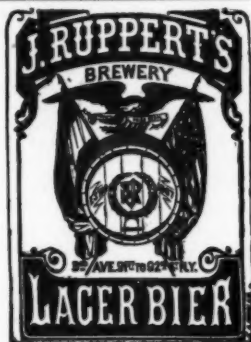
No. 148 BOYD STREET,

NEAR EIGHTEENTH AVE.

Newark N. J.







## BUTCHERS.

The following Mortgages on Butchers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, November 21, 1896. They are a reprint of our Advance Sheet, sent out to houses on November 21, who subscribe to same.

### NEW YORK CITY.

Griesbach, Albert, 2197 5th Ave.; to G. F. & E. C. Swift.....	\$129
Janda, Jos., 3349 3d Ave.; to V. Havranek.....	140
Kaplan, Saml., 173 Eldridge St.; to I. H. Schindler.....	40
Sicoto, Antonio, 183 Elizabeth; to S. Puleo.....	60
Polak, S. P., 102 East 106th; to I. H. Schindler.....	30
Plant, Louis, 138th St. and St. Ann's Ave.; to Michaels & H.....	60
Pendergast, Jos., 781 2d Ave.; to E. Marscheider.....	167
Schneider, Max, 1 Morris; to J. McLean.....	260
Simon, F., Lawrence St. and Broadway; to J. McLean.....	190
Stahlhut, Hy., 2078 Boston Road and 2077 Bronx St., West Farms; to N. Silver.....	1,500
Stein, Herman, 138 East 119th; to A. D. Kubie.....	250

### Bills of Sale.

Callery, John, 824 3d Ave.; to H. J. Stone.....	800
Ehrmann, Saml., 21-23 Carmine St., 4th St. and Lafayette Ave., Brighton, S. I.; to D. Mayer.....	1
Solomon, Philip, 305 Ave. A; to Cecilia Solomon.....	1

### KINGS COUNTY.

De Harde, E., 352 Hicks; to J. Weil & Son.....	118
Grenier, E., and I. Druker, 67 Morrell; to B. Sorkin.....	50

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ALL KINDS OF STORES FITTED UP. A large assortment on hand of Counters, Ice-Boxes, Scales, Coffee Mills, Show Cases, Cigar Figures, Shelvings and Butchers' Fixtures.

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## THE UNION SAUSAGE STUFFER

MADE IN TWO SIZES.  
54-lb. Size, .. \$65  
35-lb. Size, .. 50

This Stuffer occupies less room than any other and is simple and rapid in operation.

Send for Descriptive Circular.

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The UNION Machine Works,

413 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
New York Agents:  
S. OPPENHEIMER & CO., .. 96 PEARL STREET.

## GROCERS.

The following Mortgages on Grocers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, November 21, 1896. They are a reprint of our Advance Sheet, sent out to houses on November 21, who subscribe to same.

### NEW YORK CITY.

Brauer, Paul, 828 Courtlandt Ave.; to G. Schneider.....	1,000
Fuchs, Jacob, 120 Division; to R. Handler.....	175
Michaels, John, 1622 East End Ave.; to J. A. Smith (Butter Store Fixtures).....	300
Ofslai, Jacob, 151 Ridge; to N. Weisbaum (Fish Store, etc.).....	500

### Bills of Sale.

Beckmann, Henry, 241 East 22d; to K. Foley.....	500
Husing, Aug., 48 Hudson; to Henry Husing.....	250
Hirschl & Helme, 4 Chatham Sq.; to J. Fleischer (Restaurant).....	200
Lessner, Jacob, 50 Mott; Joseph Lessner.....	200
Morrone, Francesco, East 187th; to S. Longobardi.....	600
Magnotti, Filomeno, 2½ Roosevelt; to G. Prendera.....	500

### KINGS COUNTY.

Cooper, R. W., 619 DeKalb Ave.; to J. H. Holsten.....	600
Dabroff, Belmont Ave. and Osborn St.; to M. Siegel (Horse).....	125
Same, same; to H. Persky (Grocery Fixtures).....	100
Pupke, J. M. Sophie, 197 Court; to A. Pupke.....	1,500
Quadt, C.; to Empire State Dairy Co.....	4,000
Rohde Bros., 67 Underhill Ave.; to J. E. Schade.....	2,100
Steinberg, J. H., 61 South 5th; to H. Ruck.....	1,000
Tiedeman, T., 198 Albany Ave.; to A. Thiess.....	150

### Bills of Sale.

Arnold, J. J. S., 896 Broadway; to Louisa Rauschel (Contract for sale of Restaurant).....	2,400
Holsten, J. H., 619 DeKalb Ave.; to R. W. Cooper.....	600
Piel, G., 197 Court; to J. M. Sophie Pupke.....	1,500
Pupke, F., same; to G. Piel.....	1,500
Thiess, A., 198 Albany Ave.; to F. Tiedemann.....	350
Lebenstein, C., 654 Myrtle Ave.; to H. Brettler & Kraesler.....	194

NOTE.—The above information will be furnished on a special advance sheet one week ahead of this publication to all those who may desire to order it. Price, \$2.50 per year, 52 weekly sheets.

## BUTCHERS OF BROOKLYN

WOULD DO WELL TO CALL AT

### ELSNER & KEIL,

201 Wallabout Market, who manufacture every kind of Provisions and Smoked Meats. Bologna and Frankfurters a Specialty. YOUR BUSINESS SOLICITED.

## "ECLIPSE"

### Silent Meat Cutting Machines

Are conceded by the Trade, both in this country and Europe, to be

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